The New-York Times.

VOL. XX.......NO. 6194. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1871. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Another Royal Petition in the British Parliament.

The House of Commons Overhauling a Cuban Slaver.

COMMODORE ASHBURY'S YACHT.

Indications of a General Amnesty in France.

Frightful Earthquake Scenes in the Phillipine Islands.

SOME MORE KUKLUX TESTIMONY.

What a Southern General Says About Georgia.

Domestic News from All Parts of the United States.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A Royal Petition for Provision for Prince Arthur—A Laugh at the Premier—The Ballot.

London, July 27.—In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. Gladstone handed to the Speaker a Royal message, urging that provision be made for Prince Arthur. Upon the Speaker apprizing Mr. Gladstone that the message was addressed to the House of Lords, there was much derisive laughter from the Opposition benches. The Premier apologized somewhat lamely for his mistake. The question of the ballot was discussed with much animation until the adjournment.

The Cuban Slave Trade—A Recent Case to be Examined—Second Day of the Goodwood Races—Mr. Ashbury's New Yacht.

London, July 27.—The Committee of the House of Commons upon the slave trade, will, on Monday next, examine the British Consul at Havana, relative to the recent landing of cargoes of slaves in the Island of Cuba. The Crown Prince Oscar, of Sweden, yesterday laid the corner-stone of a church at Rotherbithe, which is to be frequented by Scandinavian sailors.

With glorious weather the Goodwood races, today, were witnessed by a large crowd, including the Prince of Wales and many of the nobility. The attendance was, however, less select than formerly. The chief race of the day was for the Goodwood Cup, value 300 sovereigns, added to a subscription of 20 sovereigns each, half forfeit, the second horse to receive 100 sovereigns out of the stakes: penalties and allowances; twenty-nine subscribers. The result of the race, which was sent by carrier-pigeon to Chichester, and thence telegraphed to London, is as follows:

Mr. F. Mouncey's filly Shannon, by Lambton, dam by Newminster, out of Rigolette, 3 years old, 102 pounds	1
Baron Rothschild's colt Favonius, by Parmesan, out of Zephyr, 3 years, 112 pounds	2
Mr. T. Lombard's ch. h. Mortemer, by Compeigne out of Comtesse, bred in France, 6 years, 133 pounds	3
Skirmisher, out of Vertumna, 3 years, 105 pounds	4
Mr. T. Lombard's br. h. Dutch Skater, by the Flying Dutchman out of Fulvie, bred in France, 5 years, 126 pounds	5

The betting before the race was even on *Favonius* (the winner of the Derby) and *Mortemer* against the field, fifteen to one against *Ripponden*, and large odds against *Shannon* and *Dutch Skater*. The race was very closely contested.

Commodore Ashbury's new yacht *Livonia*, built expressly to compete for the Queen's Cup, won by the American yacht *America*, in 1851, has been docked, and will receive a keel and bowsprit before sailing for New-York.

FRANCE.

Indications of a General Amnesty—M. Devienne Presiding in the Court of Cassation—M. Thiers and His Cabinet.

Paris, July 27.—It is rumored that the repeated adjournments of the courts-martial for the trial of Communist prisoners are for the purpose of paving the way to a general amnesty. The sitting of the Courts has been still further adjourned. The Assembly has postponed until the 4th of August the question of distributing among all the departments of France the loss of property and material occasioned by the German invasion. Gen. Vinoy invites in a published card subscriptions for the rebuilding of the Palace of the Legion of Honor. M. Devienne presided yesterday at the session of the Court of Cassation. Fresh arrests of Communists were made yesterday. A duel has been fought between Signor Delpeci and Col. Middleton, the latter an Englishman, who had written some articles for the Press insulting the Garibaldian army. Middleton was wounded.

London, July 27.—It is said that an investigation is going on at Brussels with the object of ascertaining whether the pictures found in the former residence of Victor Hugo, in that city, were stolen from the Louvre. The *Journal des Débats* censures the Government for siding with the minority of the Assembly, and demands changes in the Ministry. A despatch from Paris says it is reported that M. Thiers has induced his colleagues in the Government to remain in office.

POWER OF THE POPE.

Authority to Remove Sovereigns not Included in Infallibility—Unfair Confounding of the Present with the Past.

London, July 27.—An important speech was made by the Pope recently, in the Academy, to a deputation bearing Peter's pence. He said the Church invites her children to defend her against ignorance and malice. Infallibility, if sufficiently understood, does not repose the power to depose Sovereigns. The Popes, in former times, deposed and dispossessed Sovereigns, not because of the infallibility of Popes, which only touches matters of doctrine, but because by the authority then recognized in the Popes, the deposition or dispossession was accepted as public law. Christian nations also accepted the Pope in those days as the supreme Judge. Confounding the present with the past, in this regard, is done in bad faith, or with a desire to influence States against the Church. Comments on the decisions of the Council be regarded as superfluous, the text of those decisions being sufficiently clear.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Retrenchment in Spain—Eastern Prelates and the Infallibility—Threatened Revolt in Albania.

Madrid, July 27.—The King is about to make a visit to Lagranja. The Government has resolved to reduce the salaries of all functionaries twenty per cent.

Rome, July 27.—The Syro-Myronite and Greco-Melchite patriarchs, the Greco-Melchite Archbishop of Aleppo, and thirteen Hungarian Archbishops have forwarded to Rome their submission to the dogma of the infallibility of the Pope.

Constantinople, July 26, via London, July 27.—A large force of Turkish troops have gone to Albania, the porte fearing a rising there in connection with the Montenegrins.

THE PHILLIPINE EARTHQUAKE.

A Village on a Plain Sinks in a Volcanic Crater—One Hundred and Fifty Persons Engulfed—Showers of Fire and Stones—The Island Abandoned.

London, July 27.—The earthquake in the Phillipine Islands on May 1 affected in a terrible manner the small Island of Camiguin, five miles from Misamis. For some months previously, especially in March, there was a succession of violent shocks, which opened extensive crevices in the earth. Finally, on May 1, the level plain near the village of Catarmin, began gradually to subside, until the tops of the houses became level with the surface of the earth. This remarkable phenomenon attracted a large number of people, when suddenly, some terrific shocks were felt, and before the thundering reverberations had died away, the whole level plain fell in, engulfing 150 persons. The plain became the crater of a volcano, 1,500 feet wide, and from it smoke, ashes and stones were thrown into the air. A pause till dark succeeded, when there was another explosion, and a rain of fire followed. The woods became ignited, and men and cattle went flying before the flames. The spectacle was a frightful one in the extreme. The volcano continues to eject stones and earth. The inhabitants have left the island, which formerly contained a population of 26,000. Camiguin produced Manila hemp—one-tenth of the whole quantity grown.

ASIA.

Sentence of Wahabee Prisoners in India—The Persian Famine.

Calcutta, July 26.—Ameer Khan and four other Wahabee prisoners have been sentenced to transportation for life.

London, July 27.—Dispatches from the East say the accounts from Persia have been in no way exaggerated. In addition to the famine, cholera, typhus fever, and the plague are making terrible ravages. The reports of cannibalism are confirmed. The Governor of Sheraz has placed a guard at each of the cemeteries to prevent the unfortunate and starving people disinterring the bodies of the dead for use as food. The attachés of the British Embassy and the telegraphers have fled the country.

THE KUKLUX.

More Testimony Before the Committee—Gen. Gordon on the Stand—What He Thinks of the Outrages.

Washington, July 27.—Gen. John B. Gordon, of Atlanta, Ga., was examined for five hours today, before the Kuklux Committee. Having been asked a question concerning the relations of the whites to the blacks, he testified that the very kindest feeling existed on the part of the former toward the latter immediately after the war. This was evidenced in their subscriptions to churches and school-houses. This feeling continued in the main up to the time the carpet-baggers came into the State, and who have in a great measure been instrumental in arraying the blacks against the whites. But even now, if left to themselves, the negroes would be as kindly disposed toward the whites as the whites are toward them. It was the interest of the South to keep the blacks among them, instead of encouraging organized bands to drive them out. The people were compelled to have their labor. It was the best they could get. They could not cultivate their rice and cotton lands with any other labor so successfully. Immediately after the war much trouble was caused at Brunswick, Darien, and at other places on the coast by the negro troops insulting white men who had served in the Confederate Army. There were so many outrages of this kind that the witness, at the solicitation of the citizens, applied to Gen. Grant to remove the negro troops. Notwithstanding the insults by the troops, the whites were forbearing and kind, having subscribed to negro churches and schools, and otherwise aided them all they could. They continue to give evidence of that kind feeling. In an Educational Convention just held at Montgomery, Ala., the speaker advocated the education of the negroes by the white people. The witness was in favor of it himself as were the people of Georgia. There was no disposition whatever in that State to oppress the negro. If any outrages had been committed, they were not countenanced by the people in a mass. Having been asked if he belonged to any secret organization such as the Kuklux in Georgia, the witness replied he had some reason to know of an organization there, but he knew nothing about Kuklux of the kind described in the newspapers. He had been applied to by some of the best people of Georgia to join an organization which had for its object the suppression of violence and the protection of life and property in the State, and for no other purpose. There was nothing political in it. He did not know of any disguise attaching to that organization. The organization of the Loyal League, the drilling of the negroes, and the instigation by the carpet-baggers of antagonism and hatred against the white race, and the apprehension that in the populous negro districts of Georgia, under the lead of very bad white men from a distance, the negroes would commit depredations and violence, led to the organization by the whites of which he had spoken. The witness believed that the reported number of what were called outrages by disguised bands, had been greatly exaggerated. In some instances outrages were instigated by parties belonging to the Radical Party, and, in the opinion of the witness, with the avowed purpose of making political capital at Washington. In one or two cases in Georgia, parties in disguise, belonging to the Radical Party, had been captured, and in other cases the killing of Radicals was believed to have been the acts of members of that party, and had been proven in one or two instances of late. The witness did not believe the organization he was invited to join had been in existence for the last two years; at least he had not heard of it, and had been in a position to learn if it really existed. He, however, approved of that organization in view of the peace and order which it was intended to promote. He believed there was a necessity for it at that time, and would again approve of an organization of that kind for the same purpose and under similar circumstances. The people were entirely without protection. They believed the carpet-baggers had the ear of the National Government, and that in case of outbreak or conflict between the two races, if the people had not some sort of an understanding among themselves they would be overwhelmed, and a vast deal of damage done before aid could reach them from any source whatever. He did not believe that this organization had ever been used for political purposes, and repeated it was merely for defense. If, however, it had been so used it was contrary to the object of its formation, and contrary to the wishes of those who were prominent in forming it. Having been asked relative to the feeling of the South toward the National Government, he replied there was no hostility against the character of the Government, but there was a great deal of animosity as to the manner of its administration by the Radical Party in power. He said probably no one occurrence in Georgia had done more to create dissatisfaction among the people of that State than the arrest of some of the best young men of Georgia by the military without charges, and without warrant, and their imprisonment in hot cells, in plank houses, exposed to the open sun in Midsummer. These cells were not larger than 6 by 8 feet. They were confined there, subject to the indignities of the regulars, and suffered for a great length of time. When they were taken out they could scarcely walk. Finally, there were tried by a military commission and acquitted. The people thought this was a great outrage, and had not recovered from its effects. The witness was asked as to the general feeling of the South, when he said the Federal soldiers as a class, if left to themselves on their return to their homes after the war, would have been more generous than men not in the army at all, and that the alienation of the Southern people had been greatly increased by the Radical measures which they considered as the infliction of a great wrong upon them. They considered the disenfranchisement of their best men, and the enfranchisement of their former slaves, as intended by the party in power to humiliate them, and this was one of the sources of bitterness in the South.

In reply to the question as to what, in his opinion, would be the effect of the amnesty, he replied it would be good. The people of Georgia felt it to be a great wrong to deprive them of the benefit of their wisest and best men in their counsels. There must be from 15,000 to 20,000 of the most intelligent and experienced in that State disfranchised at this time. Having been interrogated as to the finances of Georgia, he stated there was a deep conviction in the minds of the people that almost the entire proceeds of the State road, which hitherto had paid the taxes of the State, had been absorbed by the party which had had control of it since the present Administration was inaugurated in Georgia. There was a main trunk between long and paying lines that probably did more business during the Radical Administration in Georgia than ever before, but never during the time paid anything into the Treasury, except for a few months under the Democratic administration of Gov. Jenkins. It was paying money into the Treasury continually, besides being rebuilt and resupplied at the same time with rolling stock, including engines, and had been made one of the best roads, in all respects, between Alabama and New-York. The road now is run down, is one of the worst roads, and it is almost dangerous to travel it. Its receipts have very much decreased, and a large debt rests upon it. When the present lessees took possession, it was hardly considered safe to run trains over it. He did not believe there had been any gross intimidations at elections, such as the newspapers had represented in Georgia. He believed but for the carpet-baggers and their efforts to prejudice the blacks against the whites, a very large proportion of the negro race would vote the Democratic ticket. The question was asked, "Do you not know that the negroes are essentially Republican, and that if they voted the Democratic ticket they would be forced to do so by intimidation, against their wishes?" The witness answered that the negroes are beginning to see that they have been deceived by carpet-baggers, and that their interest in labor and good government in Georgia is identical with that of the whites. The commodities produced by these laborers, and on which they depended for good wages, were taxed just as the land-owners' portions of the crops were taxed. If bad government existed in Georgia, it affected the poor man and laborer first and more than it did the rich man, because the latter are less dependent. It was this argument with the negro, as well as the kindly feeling which had not been entirely destroyed between the races, which would induce negroes to vote with their old masters, which they are now doing in Georgia.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad—Overwhelming Vote in Favor of Issuing the Remaining $15,000,000 of Stock.

Cleveland, Ohio, July 27.—The meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company to decide upon the question of issuing the fifteen millions of the capital stock hitherto unissued, was held at the office of the Company in this city today. Hon. Horace F. Clark, President of the Company presided, and George B. Ely was chosen Secretary. The result of the vote was that 238,149½ shares were voted upon by the holders in person or by proxy in writing in favor of authorizing the issue, and eighty-six and a half shares were voted upon by the holders in person or by proxy in writing, against the authorization, being more than two-thirds. All the stock of the Company voted in favor of the authorization. The aggregate amount of stock voted in favor of the proposition was $23,814,950, and that voted against only $8,650. The whole authorized capital stock of the Company under its charter is $50,000,000, the amount hitherto issued being $35,000,000. The issuing of the remaining $15,000,000 is for the purpose of double-tracking the road, and other improvements.

State Teachers' Association—Adjournment.

Lockport, N. Y., July 27.—The Twenty-sixth annual convention of the State Teachers' Association, which has been in session in this city for the past three days, adjourned tonight. The exercises at the morning session included the reading of papers by C. M. Hutchins, A. M., of Palmyra, and Alonzo Flack, A. M., of Claverack. The afternoon exercises included lectures by S. A. Lattimore, A. M., of Rochester University, and John H. French, LL. D., Secretary of the Vermont Board of Education. The Convention came to a close with a grand jollification and a social meeting at Arcade Hall this evening. The hall was crowded to repletion with citizens and members of the Convention. Prominent among the speakers of the evening were Dr. John W. Armstrong, President of the Fredonia Normal School, and Dr. French, of Vermont. It was voted to hold the next annual meeting at Saratoga Springs, on the fourth Tuesday of July, 1872. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. H. Hooses, President of the Cortlandt State Normal School; Vice-Presidents, W. A. Welch, Onondago Valley; Flora Parsons, Rochester; E. E. Fish, Rochester, and E. J. Sisson, Fulton; Corresponding Secretary, Prof. James Cruickshank, Brooklyn; Recording Secretary, Henry R. Sanford, Professor of the Fredonia Normal School; Treasurer, D. G. Pratt, Assistant Secretary of the Board of Regents. The Treasurer reported a balance of $594 in favor of the Society. A grand excursion of the Association to Niagara Falls takes place to-morrow. The Convention as a whole is considered as one of the most successful in the history of the Association.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Kentucky War Claim—What It Is—The Russian Minister—Movements of Cabinet Officials—The Value of Pennsylvania Farms.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, July 27.—The Kentucky war claim is still pending, being held open by the Secretary of the Treasury until the agents of the State can file further arguments touching points wherein the claim differs from others which have been paid. The claim is made under an act of July 24, 1861, embraced in about a dozen lines of the Statute-book, which directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the Governor of any State, or to his authorized agents, the costs, charges and expenses properly incurred for enrolling, subsisting, clothing, supplying, arming, equipping, paying out and transporting its troops employed in aiding to suppress the insurrection against the United States, to be settled upon the proper vouchers, to be filed and passed upon by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury. Such is the entire law, some of the legal phraseology being omitted. Chief Justice Chase, then Secretary of the Treasury established certain rules to govern the Department in deciding whether the troops were employed in aiding to suppress the rebellion, what expenses were properly incurred, and the other questions left by the law with the discretion of the Secretary. Those rules have been followed by Secretary Boutwell. The simple question in regard to this claim is, whether it is covered by the law. If it does not stand the test of the liberal rules by which the law has always been applied, then it would seem reasonable that the claim should be passed upon by Congress, wherein equity, without respect to existing general law, might be established. The troops were enlisted by authority of the State Legislature and disbanded by the same authority. They were never mustered into the United States service, nor was their employment officially recognized by the Secretary of War or the President. That they did good service in defending Gen. Sherman's rear in his march to the sea, and that they acted in conjunction with United States troops, recognizing the commands of United States Army officers, seems to be admitted. If the Secretary, when he has finished the investigation, is satisfied that the claim is just, and can be allowed under the law, there is not the slightest reason to doubt that he will sign the warrant that has been drawn, without reference to the political character of Kentucky. If he thinks the claim not covered by the law, Congress, will, of course, be called upon to take the responsibility of allowing or rejecting it absolutely.

The report of the recall by the Russian Government of Mr. Catacazy is favorably received on all sides here, judging from the expressions heard. It is understood that last Thursday a member of the Diplomatic Corps heard from St. Petersburg that there was a rumor in official circles there that he had been called home, but there is no corroborative information of an official character.

All the members of the Cabinet, except Secretary Robeson and Postmaster-General Cresswell, are in the city today, and the two named are expected to be here to-morrow. Senator Stewart arrived today.

It appears from a table just prepared at the Census Office, that the aggregate value of farms in Pennsylvania is $1,043,500,000, and the value of live stock nearly $116,000,000. The estimated value of all farm productions, including betterments and addition to stock, is $184,000,050.

The Secretary of the Treasury, referring to the letter of the Department of the 8th inst., respecting the imposition of fines on masters of vessels entering Lake Michigan from a port or place in Canada, for failing to report to the Deputy Collector of Customs at Mackinaw, as required by the Treasury circulars, informs the Collector at Chicago that the said circulars yet remain in force, and are intended to require the masters of all vessels from a Canadian port, destined for ports or places on Lake Michigan, to deliver at Duncan City or Mackinaw a copy of the vessel's manifest to the proper officer at one or the other places. The Collector is requested to observe that these regulations do not apply to coasting vessels of the United States which have not been in a foreign port, and that the fine exacted for a failure to comply with these provisions will be collected under section 5 of the act of July 1, 1870.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Sketch of the New Commissioner, Judge Watts—A Lawyer and a Practical Farmer.

Washington, D. C., July 27.—The following appears in the report of the Department of Agriculture for July:

Hon. Frederick Watts, of Carlisle, Penn., has been appointed successor to Gen. Capron as Commissioner of Agriculture, to date from the 1st of August. Judge Watts is a native of Carlisle, and was educated at Dickinson College, where he graduated at the age of nineteen. Immediately after his graduation, he went to Erie County, Pennsylvania, and there lived three years with an uncle, working daily on his farm. Returning to Carlisle, he studied with Andrew Carothers, and was admitted to the Bar. He practiced his profession until 1848, when he was commissioned by Gov. Wm. F. Johnston as Presiding Judge of the Ninth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of the Counties of Cumberland, Perry and Juniata. This office he held for three years, when it having been made elective, and the district being under the control of the political party with which he was not in sympathy, he retired from the Bench and returned to the Bar. He did not, however, actively engage in his profession, a large portion of his time being devoted to the personal superintendence of a farm near Carlisle. For many years he had been a farmer as well as a lawyer, and had become known as one who believed in the application of science to the tilling of the soil. In 1858 he abandoned entirely the practice of law, and since then has been exclusively a farmer. During the last few years he has resided on his farm, giving to all the details of its management his personal attention. He is also the owner of another farm, which he manages through a tenant. Judge Watts' prominence as a farmer led to his election in 1856 as the first President of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, which office he held until 1862, when he declined a re-election. He was elected the first President of the Board of Trustees of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, a position which he still holds. He has never been prominent as a politician, although entertaining at all times positive views of public policy, and has never been a candidate for either Congressional or Legislative honors. He was not an applicant for the distinguished position to which he has just been appointed, and its duties and responsibilities have been accepted with reluctance. Judge Watts is a practical and scientific farmer. He has devoted his life to the practice of progressive methods of diversified agriculture, and has always manifested a deep interest and genuine enthusiasm in the advancement of the farmer's calling. In his new office he may be expected to give to all the agricultural interests of the country the same intelligent and industrious attention he has bestowed upon the varied operations of his farm and the agriculture of Pennsylvania.

The Amador Mines—One Shaft Fired by the Leaguers.

San Francisco, July 27.—The Buckeye shaft of the Amador Mine was set on fire by the men of the Miners' League, and extensive damage is anticipated. The Keystone mine, at Sutler Creek, has suspended work for want of water. The strikers are threatening vengeance on the mine owners and officers, and more trouble is feared.

THE INDIANS.

Another Letter from Gen. Grierson—Condition of the Kiowas—They Are Coming to their Senses.

Washington, July 27.—The War Department has forwarded to the Indian Bureau a copy of a communication from Gen. Grierson, at Fort Sill, Indian Territory, in which he says that on the 3d inst. a message from Lone Wolf, a son of Santanta, and brother of Big Tree, and other Kiowas came on to ask if they could approach the agency and fort without being disturbed. They were told they could do so if they behaved themselves in a proper manner and brought in the forty-one stolen mules which had previously been demanded of them. The next day, Lone Wolf and three or four other Kiowas came in and had a talk with Agent Tatum, but Gen. Grierson refused to see them, as they had not brought the mules. The Agent refused to issue supplies to them, and informed them they would get nothing more until they complied with the terms specified. Lone Wolf asserted that the mules had been lost, disposed of, or died. It was supposed that these Indians came in to learn what had become of Santanta and Big Tree. They behaved remarkably well while at the agency, and Gen. Grierson says that if Mr. Tatum adheres firmly to his resolve, that is, not to give the Kiowas their equipage nor issue anything to them, he thinks they will sooner or later bring in the mules. No Indians are allowed to enter the agency, and are notified not to approach the vicinity armed or in a threatening manner, and they have also been informed that if they do so they will get into serious trouble.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

Washington, July 27—1 A. M.—An area of low pressure has advanced eastward, with clouds and rain, into Missouri. The barometer has risen, with clear weather and northerly winds, from Lake Huron to Minnesota. The pressure still continues high on the South Atlantic coast, with pleasant weather. The area of low pressure which was Wednesday night central over Lake Huron, has extended north-eastward, and threatening weather with light rain is reported from Maryland to New-York, with cloudy weather thence to Maine. Light winds, with partially cloudy weather now prevail on the Gulf coast and Southern States.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably continue to fall in the Ohio Valley. Northerly winds with partially cloudy and clear weather are probable for Friday on the upper lakes; south-westerly winds on the North Atlantic and Gulf States, and partially cloudy and clearing weather in the Middle and Eastern States. Local storms will probably continue from the lower lakes to Tennessee.

Work of the Connecticut Legislature.

Hartford, Conn., July 27.—The Legislature has completed its business in the main, and will adjourn to-morrow, after complimentary speeches, presentations, &c. During the session eight savings banks, five trust companies, seven manufacturing companies, four railroad companies, three horse-railroad companies, and three insurance companies have been chartered. Two new towns have been incorporated, Beacon Falls and Newington; new charters granted to two cities, Norwich and Waterbury, and a new charter to one borough, Ansonia. A new Military law and a new Insurance law have been passed. Nine convicts have been released from State Prison. About 550 bills, resolutions and petitions have been acted upon. One hundred and fifty chapters of public acts, and 210 resolutions and private acts have been passed.

A German View of Tammany.

In the course of a long and spirited article, the *Neue Zeit*, a German weekly of this city, has the following:

"The Times deserves credit for having demonstrated what *the facts* are, with the irrefutable figures. It has obtained, no matter by what means, an exact copy of some of the Controller's accounts, by which it is shown that out of $5,663,676, which the City has paid for furniture, repairs, &c., of the Court-houses and County buildings, at least $5,000,000 have been overpaid, which no one other than Mayor Hall, Tweed, and their consorts, have pocketed. * * * The articles in the Times are so instructive and interesting that we urgently recommend the reading of them and the application of the morals they contain. * * * The people, who have been so cruelly betrayed, are indifferent as to the motives of the Times. They are concerned only with the truth or falsehood of the charges. That they are fully true is proven by the fact that the Mayor has not yet denied them. * * * It lies in the power of the Germans to break the phalanx of Tammany. In co-operating with the better elements of the American population they could with little trouble drive the whole crowd back into their proper places."

The Important Work Before the Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department.

The Assistant or District Engineers of the Fire Department have an important duty to perform in reporting all the combustibles within their respective districts, and as lately there have been some changes, incident to the appointment of new Assistant Engineers, the following will be interesting to the public as authentically exhibiting the boundaries of the respective districts, together with the names of each Assistant assigned to the district:

First—Chambers, Broadway, Fulton, Gold, Maiden-lane, Pearl and Wall streets to the East River; Thomas H. Munroe.

Second—Wall, Pearl, Maiden-lane, Gold, Fulton, Broadway, Canal, Bowery and Catharine streets; William Brandon.

Third—Chambers, Broadway, Canal, Mott and West Houston streets to the North River; Chas. O. Shay.

Fourth—Catharine, Bowery, Canal, Mott, Houston, Avenue B and Third streets to the East River; Walter Furlong.

Fifth—West Houston, Thompson, Fifth-avenue, Fourteenth-street, Fourth-avenue, Twenty-seventh-street, Eighth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, to the North River; Gilbert I. Orr.

Sixth—East River and Third-street, Avenue B, Houston-street, Thompson, Fifth-avenue, Fourteenth-street, Fourth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, to the East River; Benj. A. Gniquel.

Seventh—North River and Twenty-first-street, Eighth-avenue, Twenty-seventh-street, Sixth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, to the North River; Thomas Sullivan.

Eighth—Twenty-first-street, Fourth-avenue, Twenty-seventh-street, Sixth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, to the East River; Wm. Rhodes.

Ninth—All above Fifty-ninth-street; Wm. Banhan.

Forthcoming Court-Martials.

Orders were issued yesterday, by command of Gen. McDowell, for a Court-martial at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., and Fortress Monroe, Va., on the 1st inst. The following is the detail for the first: Capt. L. L. Langdon, First Lieut. Joseph Keeffe, First Lieut. T. H. B. Counselman, First Lieut. Luigi Lomia, Second Lieut. W. P. Van Ness, Judge-Advocate, First Lieut. D. D. Wheeler.

The following is the detail for the second: Major G. A. De Russy, Capt. S. S. Elder, Capt. E. A. Warner, First Lieut. C. C. McConnel, First Lieut. J. C. White, First Lieut. James Chester, Second Lieut. A. L. Morton, Judge-Advocate, Second Lieut. J. E. Bell.

Mayhem by a Police Officer.

At 11 o'clock last night an altercation arose in the disreputable house at No. 164 Wooster-street, between Officer James Bell, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, and Frank Martin, of No. 150 Broadway, during which Bell fastened his teeth into Martin's lip, inflicting an ugly wound. Bell was subsequently arrested by Officer Brenton, and locked up on a charge of mayhem. Martin was held on a charge of assault and battery.

An Unpleasant Locality.

Under orders from Chief Kelso, Capt. Hedden is doing all he can to keep the loafers off the south-west corner of Broadway and Thirteenth-street. As a consequence of his vigilance he has been threatened with two suits for false imprisonment already. Notwithstanding there are absolute loafers who insist on occupying the corner in the evening, there are also some respectable toilers who insist on standing there, too, and misbehaving. The latter are the enemies of the tailors, whose establishment is on that corner. The disagreement between the employer and the workmen, it will be remembered, was the cause of some startling posters appearing recently condemning the employer. To add to the unpleasantness of the situation thereabouts a large number of pickpockets parade themselves, with an eye to business, on the opposite or north-west corner.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Attorney General Baker, of Missouri, has given an opinion that the North Missouri Company had no authority to mortgage its franchise or property without sanction of the Legislature, nor to borrow money or to pledge the main line of their road to build other works; also, that the interests of St. Louis County will be served by application for an injunction to prevent the sale of the road.

The Tennessee Railroad Commission have ordered the sale of the Knoxville and Charleston, Rogersville and Jefferson, and Knoxville and Kentucky Railroads by public auction September 20. The Nashville and North-western Railroad will also be sold unless the decree of the Chancery Court is complied with within thirty days from July 8.

The Kansas Pacific Railway bonds stolen from the United States Express Company on Tuesday in St. Louis, are numbered from 250 to 286 and 301 to 360 inclusive, for $500 each, 301 to 401 and 451 to 500 inclusive, $250 each. They are land grant bonds with July coupons attached. The driver and the messenger have been arrested.

The accident on the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, on Tuesday night, was caused by disobedience of orders. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict criminating Gibbs, the conductor, and Babcock, the engineer. Both fled immediately after the accident, the laborers having threatened to lynch them.

The Haymakers, of Troy, N. Y., and the Olympics, of Washington, played a championship game yesterday, in Troy, which ended in a tie—3 and 3—on the seventh inning, a thunderstorm preventing its continuance. They play another championship game in Brooklyn today.

A portion of the new bridge on the Louisiana and Missouri River Railroad, over the Anvanse River, north of Fulton, Mo., 100 feet high, fell, last Sunday, carrying with it nine men at work on it. One man was killed, one fatally injured, and two others will probably die.

The Alaska Seal Island lessees allow the carcasses of seals to rot after skinning them. The contract binds them to pay the Government sixty-two and a half cents per gallon for all the oil taken, while oil is worth only thirty-seven and a half cents in San Francisco.

Instructions have been sent to Collectors of Customs at frontier ports that merchandise at those ports over $100 and under $200 in value must be accompanied by Consular invoices when practicable. If not, to require bonds for their production.

The Wisconsin Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic adopted a memorial to Congress, praying that the homestead law be modified to permit honorably discharged soldiers and sailors to locate land, and receive a title without previous actual residence.

Several cases of small-pox have been discovered in Salt Lake City and at the Cottonwood Mines. The persons afflicted have been removed to hospital outside the city, and every precaution has been taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

R. J. Bright, the Indiana State Printer, appeared before Justice Fisher, yesterday, in Indianapolis, to answer a charge of perjury. By agreement the case was referred to the Grand Jury. Mr. Bright gave bail in $500.

The interest in the Convention of the New-York State Teachers' Association culminated, last evening, in the assembling of an immense audience at Arcade Hall, Lockport. The Convention will close to-morrow night.

Mrs. MacVeigh, the daughter of Senator Cameron, arrived in Harrisburg, Penn., yesterday, with her husband, Wayne MacVeigh, the United States Minister to Turkey. Her sister, Mrs. Burnside, is still failing.

Secretaries Boutwell, Delano, and Belknap, and Attorney General Akerman are now in Washington. Secretaries Fish and Robeson, and Postmaster-General Cresswell are expected in a day or two.

The Legislative Assembly of the District of Columbia has passed a bill providing for a militia organization, to consist of fifty companies of infantry, five of cavalry, and one light battery of four guns.

The Directors of the Portland, Rutland and Oswego Railroad, and about 150 guests, went to Evergreen Landing, Me., yesterday, on the steamer *Montreal*, ate baked clams and made speeches.

Revenue tax has been paid on 86,178,900 pounds of tobacco and 7,328,005,100 cigars during the year, which would give each person two and one-quarter pounds of tobacco and thirty-five cigars.

Zeigenmeyer, the murderer of Gumbleton, was sentenced yesterday to the Chicago Penitentiary for life, and to pass the first day of January and the first day of June, of each year, in solitary confinement.

The number of Assistant Assessors of the Internal Revenue service in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, on July 1, 1870, was 154. The number now employed is ninety-three.

The first bale of cotton of the season from Texas was received at New-Orleans yesterday. It weighs nearly 500 pounds, is classed Middling, and sold at twenty-seven cents per pound.

The stockholders of the Lake Shore, Michigan and Southern Railroad have voted to refer the conditions of the issue of $15,000,000 stock to an exclusive Committee.

The bridge across the Tuolumne River, on the San Joaquin branch of the Central Pacific Railroad, is completed. This will shorten the route to the Yosemite Valley and the big trees.

Secretary Belknap was engaged yesterday in giving attention to a voluminous mass of official correspondence, which had accumulated during his absence from Washington.

President Grant went to Philadelphia yesterday to see his son Frederick off for the West, he having accepted an appointment as civil engineer on the Pacific Railroad.

The President has appointed L. W. Smith and Thos. Hardman, Jr., of Georgia, to be Commissioners to the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence.

Hatch, the book-keeper of the Amador Mine, California, is dead. His assailant, McMenomy, of the league, is also dead. Matters are quiet at the mines.

A large number of turf-men are already in Buffalo to attend the August races at the Driving Park. The entries will close on Saturday evening.

The Commissioners of the new State House at Albany are on a tour to examine granite quarries in New-Hampshire, Maine and Massachusetts.

The value of the window glass broken by the hail storm in Chicago on Wednesday, is $18,000.

The lease of the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad to the Pennsylvania Central has not been consummated.

An incendiary fired the buildings and lumber-yard of John Bishop, New-London, Conn., yesterday. The loss is $8,000 to $10,000.

Charles Schiffley, was yesterday held in $3,000 bail, in Philadelphia, to answer a charge of obtaining money on forged money-orders.

None of the bids thus far opened for the Kansas Indian Lands in Washington are above $2 per acre. They range from $1 50 to $2.

Ex-Recorder Dumont, of New-Orleans, recently removed by the City Council, has been appointed Deputy United States Marshal.

Daniel C. Osborne, first Flour Inspector appointed by Gov. Roman, of Louisiana, died yesterday, in New-Orleans, aged seventy-six.

The President has signed the exequator of Waldemar Bodisco, Consul-General of the Russian Empire at New-York.

The Italian Government has requested Von Beust, of Austria, to act as an intermediary to propose conciliation to the Vatican.

The 24th of July, the anniversary of the entry of the pioneers into the Salt Lake Valley, was observed throughout Utah.

The President has recognized Andres Cassard as Consul of Costa Rica at Charleston, S. C.

A meeting will be held in Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 3, to organize an Agricultural Congress.

Bold Burglary on Broadway.

At about 1 o'clock this morning the stores of Messrs. Reading & Hydecker, dealers in lace curtains, embroideries, &c., No. 810 Broadway, and Messrs. Boosey & Co., dealers in musical instruments, at the same place, were found to have been entered by burglars, who forced open the front doors with jimmeys. The goods in both places were found scattered about in great confusion, but it was impossible to ascertain what amount had been stolen. The patrolman of that beat reported that he had tried the doors at 12 o'clock, and found them properly locked.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Foreign and Domestic Letters on Interesting Topics.

Condition of Affairs in France and England.

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF PARIS SCENES.

Present Position and Influence of the Clergy in France.

Public Sentiment in Great Britain on the Army Bill.

MORNING SIGHTS IN LONDON.

Crop Prospects in Georgia, Pennsylvania and New-York.

Entertaining Gossip from Newport and Narragansett.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Henry V. and the White Flag—Position of the Clergy—Paris Pictures—The Bois de Boulogne—The Late Banker Jecker—An Important Arrest—A Brief Judicial Career.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Friday, July 14, 1871.

The Count de Chambord, or Henry V., as he styles himself, finding that the French, not even his own friends, will accept the white flag, has recrossed the frontier, and left the Republic to take care of itself. But why did not Monseigneur, as his adherents love to call him, term the white flag the flag of Joan of Arc and of Francis I., when it was only adopted by the founder of the Bourbon race, Henri IV., still beloved in France because he swore that every peasant should put a chicken in his pot once a week. As for the tricolor that was presented to France by Lafayette on his return from America, and has remained the standard of France ever since, except during the reigns of Louis XVIII. and Charles X. Under the latter monarch the popular poet, Beranger, was prosecuted for writing up the merits of the tricolor in a song which Father Prout has excellently well rendered. It begins:

> "Comrades, round this humble board,
> Here's to our banner's by-gone splendor;"

and the third verse, which might well be sung nowadays. It told greatly against Monseigneur, that in olden times, before the glorious revolution, the Grand Seigneurs exercised such unlimited power over the peasants. Tradition and the friends of the Republic will not allow these matters to sleep quietly in the grave, and a member of the extreme Right complained the other day, in the National Assembly, that, to bring his party into hatred and contempt, the Republicans declared that, in the event of a King coming back, the people would again have to pay tithes and perform forced labor. Another evil which the Republicans said would be inflicted M. Gavardie declared that he could not mention in the presence of the ladies in the galleries, but that "right," he maintained, had never existed. One "right" which existed before the revolution, and to which the Republican Party during the elections made no allusion, prohibited a Grand Seigneur from killing more than one peasant when he required to put his feet in blood when returning from hunting. I never heard of the right having been exercised, but it existed. As for the Count de Chambord wishing to reintroduce those old feudal rights into France, that is simply absurd; but with his "white flag" we should have a dominant Catholic Church, probably such massacres of Protestants as took place in the South when Louis XVIII. was restored, and, consequently, the Ultramontane papers are furious at the turn which affairs have taken. Did not Mr. Gavardie, of the extreme Right, propose, the other day, that in order to console France for the loss of Alsace and Lorraine, the Pope should be petitioned to canonize Joan of Arc?

POSITION OF THE CLERGY.

The priests are not much loved in Paris. Only a couple of days ago I heard of a poor woman who was unable to pay more than 200 francs for the burial of her son—a poor lad who had been wounded by the Prussians, and who died after several months of pain. As the mother could not afford thirty francs more the mass was said in red—an ordinary mass—and the body was not taken into the body of the chapel. Seeing the mother's grief a woman who was with her protested, and an unseemly dispute took place, but the priest held out, and as the the thirty francs were not forthcoming, the coffin remained where it was, and the mass went on in red. Under the Restoration the insolence of the clergy knew no bounds, and one was always supposed to take off one's hat to a priest. I remember a wit who jostled an ecclesiastic in the gardens of the Tuileries and even omitted to bow. "What do you mean by not saluting me," growled the Abbé. "Ah, Monsieur le prêtre," was the reply, "hors de l'église il n y a pas de salut!"

PARIS PICTURES.

If Paris has not recovered its ancient appearance and is dull, why, this was never the season; but I must admit that the city is even duller than it generally is during the dog days, and that people are evidently afraid to return. However, the real Parisians are trying to laugh and be merry, and the Palais Royal has recommenced playing one of those exuberant farces for which the house is so famed. "Paris Ventre à Terre," or "Paris at Full Gallop," was performed for a few nights before the Prussian war broke out, but in September the theatre was closed, and most of the actors went into the National Guard. I remember poor old Hyacinthe, of the big nose, playing a trombone in front of his battalion, and frightening a horse, who ran away, knocked down the trombone and broke his arm. However, the troupe has not suffered by the war, and "Paris Ventre à Terre" is played with the same *entrain* as if no disaster had befallen the country since it was put upon the stage. Your sporting readers will be interested to know that the racing season has at last commenced, and that a daughter of *Gladiateur* and *Fille de l'Air*, called *Bole*, has won a good thing at Saint Brieuc, easily.

THE BOIS DE BOULOGNE.

As for the Bois de Boulogne, that is fast recovering, and the "zone of desolation," as the land outside the walls, and which had been cleared for the artillery, was called, is beginning to smile again. Wonders are being done in the way of planting new trees, to replace those cut down, and the flower beds which had been trampled down by horse, foot and artillery, are being laid out again by cunning gardeners, though M. Alfhand, who used to direct the works under the Empire, has not returned. Even in light literature there is a revival, and the most immoral and attractive—attractive because it is so elegantly and cleverly written—of our periodicals has ventured to come forth again. I allude to *La vie Parisienne*, which Marcelin illustrates with his graceful sketches. I know that the paper is very wicked, and that it does all the more mischief because its immorality is so delicately flavored, and that I should not mention it at all, but then Paris mentions it, and welcomes back the sinner, and says we have been sad long enough, "Soyons gais—toujours gais." How well I remembered Sterne saying of the French, in his "Sentimental Journey," "Happy, happy people! who can throw off all their cares, and laugh and sing at least once a week."

THE LATE BANKER JECKER.

While awaiting the State trials, which are about to take place at Versailles, we have been treated to a few judicial episodes here which are not without their interest. For instance, two understrappers of the Commune have just been tried for having been instrumental in the death of the banker Jecker. Both these clerks, of course, swore lustily that when they handed the unfortunate man over to the terrible Raoul Rigault, the public accuser of the Commune, that they had no idea of crimes being so severely visited on him. Your readers will remember that Jecker got France into the fatal Mexican expedition in this wise: He advanced a small sum of money to Miramon, and received bonds for a large amount in return. When the lawful President Juarez quelled the Miramon insurrection, Jecker's bonds experienced a decline, which reduced them very nearly to the value of the paper on which they were printed. The Duke de Morny and some other operators here sent over to America, bought up the Jecker bonds, got Jecker, who was a Swiss, to naturalize himself a Frenchman, and then claimed from Juarez the whole of the sum which the rebel Miramon had given bonds for but had not received, in order to carry on war against the legal Government. Never was such an iniquitous claim urged against any country. Juarez resisted, the Mexican expedition took place, France spent an enormous sum of money, lost about 30,000 men, placed an Austrian Archduke on the throne of Montezuma, left the Emperor Maximilian to be shot, the Empress Charlotte to go mad, and withdrew before the warning of the United States that it had no intention of tolerating an Empire on its border. Nearly all the principal actors in the drama have suffered great reverses of fortune or are dead. As for the banker, Jecker, his end was strange enough. He was kept as a hostage by the Commune, and died and was buried in good company. He was shot with the Archbishop of Paris, Monseigneur of Surat, other bishops and priests, and the highest Judge in France, and his remains were taken to Notre Dame and honored with the other victims of the Commune. The understrappers who pushed poor Jecker into the jaws of the tiger Raoul Rigault, were mercifully dealt with, and only got a couple of years' imprisonment.

AN IMPORTANT ARREST.

I may mention here that the citizen Ferre, who was Prefect of Police during the last days of the Commune, and who ordered the murder of the hostages and the burning of the principal buildings of Paris, was arrested a couple of days ago. He had already been caught once and shut up in La Roquette, but had managed to escape, disguised as a woman, and until Wednesday the Police had sought to retake him in vain. At last a mysterious notice was conveyed to the authorities that he was residing in the Rue Montorgueil, under the name of Barré, with his brother. It was known that Ferre was capable of anything, and that he was under the charge of several armed fanatics, who watched over his safety. Great precaution was, therefore, considered necessary, and Inspector Vaudevielle, who has recently distinguished himself for his coolness in similar undertakings, was charged with the capture. He took with him several agents of the Secret Police, and at 3 in the morning the house in which Ferre was concealed was surrounded, and the Ex-Prefect was seized so quietly that hardly a person in the house was aware of what had happened. Poor Ferre himself, who resembles a vulture in face and instincts, was sorely taken aback when roused from his slumbers, but the Philistines were upon him too suddenly for any defense to be possible. Taken to the Palais de Justice, his courage gave way while standing before the examining Magistrate; he turned pale and asked for a seat. There was no chair available, and the Magistrate gruffly remarked that a person who had presided at the massacre of the hostages at La Roquette could very well remain standing for a few minutes. A great crowd had gathered outside the Court, and when the prisoner refused to answer any questions except in public, the Commissioner of Police asked him whether he thought, if the doors were thrown open, it would be possible to prevent him being torn to pieces. Ferre grew still more pale than before, and made no further resistance. He, however, felt indignant that he, a political man, should be treated as a malefactor, and declared that the future should be his judge, and that his name would live in history. Ferre is now shut up carefully, and I doubt if he will manage to escape a second time in petticoats.

A BRIEF JUDICIAL CAREER.

Another curious case which has been brought before the Courts was that of a linen draper named Bernard, who was accused of having usurped the functions of a Magistrate. Miserable man! exclaimed the Judge to the prisoner at the bar, were you not aware that special studies were required for the office of Magistrate? Bernard in a sniveling manner admitted his worship's theory, but urged that he had had office thrust upon him in this way: He had been ordered to make shirts for the Minister of Justice, and, as the citizen Protot could not pay the whole amount of his bill in coin, he offered to make him a Justice of the Peace. Bernard refused at first, but when his client threatened to give him the command of a battalion of National Guards he yielded, gave a receipt in full, took his seat on the bench, and meted out justice as he could. By all account his lack of legal instruction was not very detrimental to the country, as only five cases came before him, and two he dismissed as frivolous. I think that Bernard should have been let off, but he was condemned to two months' imprisonment, which will give him time to reflect on his brief judicial career.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Parliamentary Topics—Sentiment in Relation to the Army Bill—The Distinguished Guests—Court Doings—Morning Sights in London—Prince "Fritz"—Traits of the Crown Princess—The Queen and the People—Extraordinary Weather.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, July 15, 1871.

While the House of Commons is still pottering over the Ballot bill, the House of Lords is debating whether or not it will throw out the Army bill. They have been talking for two nights on the subject, and will perhaps talk for two nights more, before they come to a vote. Numerically the speaking is all against the bill. With two or three exceptions, all the Peers who have yet spoken, have protested against it, and especially against the abolition of purchase. Nor is the opposition confined to the Conservatives. Lord Grey and Lord Russell have also taken the same side and mainly on the same ground, that they distrust the earnestness and sincerity of the Government in strengthening the national defenses, and suspect them of a dangerous tendency to parsimonious reductions. It is the abolition of the purchase system, however, which most sticks in my Lord's aristocratic throat. They are afraid the army will be democratized. Hitherto, as Lord Carnarvon said, an officer was a gentleman before he was an officer; hereafter he may be an officer without being a gentleman. The answer to this is, of course, that no other army is officered by gentlemen in the English fashion, that is, by gentlemen who need not learn the business unless they choose, and usually don't choose; that there is no reason why a poor professional officer should not be a gentleman, and that, in any case, seeing how wars are now conducted, it is more important for the special purpose for which he is engaged that he should be an officer, skilled and competent, than that he should be a gentleman. Lord Derby has made a very statesmanlike and discriminating speech in favor of passing the bill, in which he set the issue very clearly before the Lords. There are two questions to be settled—whether the purchase system shall be abolished, and whether the arrangements of the Government for the reorganization of the army are adequate and efficient. To the second question he is like most other people, disposed to answer "No;" but the object of his argument was to show that, however that might be, no good would come of postponing the abolition of purchase. It would be foolish and undignified to put it off for a year or two, if at the end of that time they would be compelled to submit, and, in fact, the Government could with a royal warrant, and a vote of money from the House of Commons, set the Lords at defiance. For his own part he thought there would be good rather than harm in getting rid of purchase, but without insisting on that opinion he besought the Peers not to run their heads against a hard wall, since it would be their heads and not the wall which would be the worse for it. It is a remarkable proof of the conservative tendency of the English mind that we should still be discussing whether it is not a good plan to let officers buy themselves into the army and then buy themselves up in it, lifting the rich men who can pay over the heads of the poor men who can't, and allowing a man to enter the army for a year or two for a bit of fun, just because he wants something to do before he settles down to the management of his estates and marries. If the Lords accept the bill, they will only do what, with good grace or bad grace, they must do some day, and meanwhile will deprive the Government of a strong cry for the hustings. If they reject the bill, the Liberals will have an irresistible "platform" for the next elections—No purchase; no privilege; the career open to talent. The same may be said of the ballot, which nobody really cares about, but which has been a political watchword so long that the Liberals feel bound to answer to it. If the ballot were carried they would find it difficult to replace the cry; and the Lords could not damage them more than by giving them what they profess to want.

THE EMPEROR OF BRAZIL—COURT DOINGS.

People here have had lately so many royal and imperial personages among them that their minds are naturally very much directed to this interesting branch of natural history, and every morning, over his tea and toast, the reader consumes a long column or two of details concerning their habits and movements, with perhaps another dose of the same delectable and fortifying intelligence in the course of the afternoon. People are still very much excited about the Emperor of Brazil getting up at 5 in the morning, and some have half a mind to do the same just once in a way to try what it is like. It is the early bird that gets the worm, and there can be no doubt that His Brazilian Majesty sees London at its best. For my own part I've seen the "little village," as cockney jokers like to call it, at every hour of the day and night, and can speak to the charm of its aspect in the early hours, just after the dawn. Everything is then so fresh and clean and bright, the coloring of the streets and squares and scattered bits of foliage so gay and vivid, and the shape and contour of the buildings seem to come out so differently, as one looks up the clean empty streets, that one can hardly shake off the impression that it is a foreign city. There are parts of the city where you could almost swear you were in Antwerp or Augsburg or some old nook of un-Haussmannized Paris. Nobody knows what St. Paul's is who has not seen it in the gray quiet of the dawn. The cheap luxuries of London, for those who know them, are innumerable, and one of the choicest is a stroll in St. James' Park, where you and the ducks have it all to yourselves. These pleasures, however, are mostly reserved for market gardeners, going up to town with their cabbages, wretched journalists, and members of Parliament kept out of bed by public duties, and other miserable people. Anglo-Indians, however, know well this witching hour. Dickens, partly, I imagine, from the sleeplessness from which he suffered at times, was also often to be met abroad before the world was up. As a rule Londoners are certainly a very late people—late to bed and late to rise. They defy the proverb about "healthy, wealthy and wise," but nevertheless seem to prosper. I suppose it is the dark, foggy mornings of Winter which encourage the habit of late rising, but perhaps the Emperor of Brazil may set a new fashion. Among other things he has attended a meeting of the Geographical Society, and made a speech, in which he declared himself an ardent admirer of English literature, and much interested not only in geographical but other scientific researches.

PRINCE "FRITZ."

The Imperial Prince of Germany has since his arrival rather cast the South American monarch into the shade. He has been very warmly cheered whenever he appeared in public, and all day long a crowd might be seen at the Prussian Embassy waiting on the chance of seeing him or the Princess. A grand review, got up in his honor at Aldershott, was a failure on account of the wet weather, but another military display, on a smaller scale, was provided by way of compensation at Wormwood Scrubbs. A man who has just finished a seven months' campaign might be supposed to have seen enough soldiers for a time, but I believe the authorities are anxious to have the Prince's opinion on some points of organization and equipment. He speaks very highly of some branches of the service, but condemns a good deal of the dress and equipment as unbusiness-like, and does not seem to think much of the officers as a professional body. The Prince has left for a short time in order to head the Bavarians in their triumphal entry into Munich, after which he will rejoin his wife and children in the Isle of Wight. The Imperial Princess (or "Our Princess Royal" as people are fond of calling her) is less known than her husband, but a very superior woman. She took not only a deep interest, but a large share of personal work in the management of the hospitals during the war; and pays close attention to all social and philanthrophic movements. She has, I believe, a good deal of sympathy with the women's rights cause in its more sober and practical forms, and has originated several societies in Germany for extending the sphere of womanly influence and activity. She is also an accomplished artist, and an earnest and discriminating patron of art.

THE QUEEN AND THE PEOPLE.

The public disgust at the Prince and Princess being lodged at the Prussian Embassy found vent not merely in angry newspaper articles, but in questions addressed to the Ministry in the House of Commons. Mr. Gladstone, of course, tried to put the best face on it. The visit of the Prince and Princess, he said, was to be paid to the Queen at her sea-side retreat in the Isle of Wight; but they wished before that to spend a few days in town. When the Queen heard this she immediately placed Buckingham Palace at their disposal, but they preferred the Embassy. This is all very well, but of course it was not to be supposed they would go to live in an empty house by themselves. The proper course would either have been for the Queen to have received them at Windsor, or come up to Buckingham Palace herself and entertained them there. I don't think I exaggerate the importance of these little incidents, but they undoubtedly do a great deal of harm, especially in their effect on the working classes. This week their was a meeting of some 1,500 working men at Birmingham, to protest against any annuity to Prince Arthur. They passed resolutions declaring the grants already made to the royal family to be "so prodigally liberal as to amount to a waste of public money," and denouncing "any further attempt to foist another royal pensioner on the public purse." Some very violent speeches were made, and the names of some of the royal family were greeted with shouts of derision, while republican sentiments were loudly cheered. In consequence of these demonstrations, Mr. Gladstone is evidently afraid to bring the proposed grant before the House of Commons. There is now some talk of the Duke of Edinburgh following his sister's example, and marrying one of the aristocracy. A daughter of the Duke of Abercorn is mentioned in one rumor as the probable bride. It is remarked as somewhat odd that the Prince and Princess of Wales should have hurried off to Germany a few days after the Imperial Prince and Princess arrived. No doubt this is merely accidental, but it is a pity there should be any room for popular misconception here and abroad in regard to such matters.

EXTRAORDINARY WEATHER.

This is St. Swithin's Day, and we are very anxious that it should pass without rain. If it rains, as you know, we are bound, according to the legend, to have rain for forty days after; and the general feeling is we have had rain and unpleasantness enough in the way of weather, and would like to see a little real Summer. As yet, it has been a clear, sunny day, and there are no clouds in the sky—so I hope we shall get through safely. We have certainly had a most extraordinary season, with a taste of every kind of weather—rain, hail, frost, broiling heat, bleak nor'-easters, showery south winds, in rapid and bewildering succession. All kinds of agricultural operations have been retarded, and it is now certain that the harvest will be later than it has been for many years past. Last Sunday there was an odd sort of storm in Yorkshire. Hail-stones as large as walnuts fell, and not only cut the trees in some parts to pieces, but killed sheep. One end of a little town was observed to be white with hail-stones while the other end was quite dry. The lightning, too, has of late been playing some strange pranks. A gentleman who was riding had his horse killed under him and his hat pierced, but escaped with only a slight touch on one hand. In another case a party of anglers, some thirty or forty in all, were contending for prizes at a pond when they received unpleasant shocks from the lightning attracted by their rods. Several of them had their rods snatched out of their hands, while others were flung violently to the ground. The escapes are marvelous, but I don't think I ever remember hearing of so many persons being killed in this way.

F. J. H.

GEORGIA.

Conditon of the Cotton Crop—Expectation of High Prices—Abundant Corn—Importation of Thoroughbred Stock—Sheep vs. Dogs—"Mail Facilities"

From Our Own Correspondent.

MARSHALVILLE, MACON COUNTY, Ga., Monday, July 24, 1871.

I am endeavoring, by actual observation and by communication with the officers and visiting committees of County Agricultural Societies, to ascertain, as accurately as it is possible, the present condition of the cotton crop, as compared with that of last year. No man who knows anything about cotton, or whose opinion is of any value, will venture to predict now what the crop will make in bales. Cotton culture is yet in its infancy. Drouth or wet weather, caterpillar, army-worm, boll-worm, and blight are contingencies which may happen, and any one of which might reduce a crop from an average to zero. And then the coming of frost. I have known a killing frost the last week of September, and I have known it postpone its arrival until nearly the 1st of December. This in itself would make a difference of fully a fourth. I mention these things to show how absurd it is now to make calculations as to what the crop will turn out at the packing screw from its present appearance in the field.

It is possible, however, to compare its present condition with that of last year at the same time. The accuracy of the calculation may not be mathematical, but it is near enough for all practical purposes. This is a very productive part of the State, though not as much so as many counties south of this, between here and Albany. The farmers are, however, more progressive, enterprising and eager for improvement than in other richer localities. They have found out the practical utility of county agricultural societies and neighborhood clubs, of monthly exhibitions of farm and garden produce, fruits, &c.; of experiments in cropping, culture and farm management, and in frequent inspection of the growing crops, with a view to form an opinion of their condition and an approximate estimate of their extent. The estimate thus far is that the cotton crop is from 33⅓ to 45 per cent. below that of 1870; first, because the acreage planted is fully 10 to 12½ per cent less than last year; second, because from the absence of stimulating fertilizers this year the produce per acre is quite 10 to 12 per cent less than when ammoniated manures were heavily applied; third, because the late Spring, heavy and continuous rains, impossibility of timely and sufficient culture, with the heavy growth of grass and weeds, have damaged the crop not less than 28 per cent. This time last year the fruiting of the crop was fully three weeks more advanced than it is now, and the stalks were double the height. Last year the cotton fields were as free from grass and weeds as a well-kept garden. Now a fair hay crop could be gathered in them. The condition of the gray lands is much worse than that of the red lands. On the latter, where the cultivation has been good, the plants are tall and healthy in appearance, but the number of bolls is much less. I am perfectly satisfied from what I have seen and learned that if, by special dispensation of Providence, the seasons from this day until the crop is gathered, should be as good as we could wish, and if frost should delay its coming until December, the yield per acre cannot be greater than three-fourths of the crop of 1870. And then it must be remembered that the number of acres planted this year is in the proportion of 87½ to 100 in 1870.

The readers of the Times may depend upon it that, so far as Georgia is concerned, this is a fair and true estimate. I do not deal in "futures," have no interest in either "bulls" or "bears," and have nothing to gain by misleading the public by false reports, even were I willing to make them. I read every-day reports, published with all the appearance of careful preparation and conscientious calculation, which I know are positively erroneous, mere guess-work or worse—reports doctored so as to suit the ends of operators in "futures." The expectation is very general among the farmers that prices of cotton will rule high this Fall on account of the anticipated shortness of the crop. No account is taken of the extra size of the last crop, or of the probability that the cotton year of 1871-2 may begin with a considerable surplus on hand from the crop of 1870-1. It is as stupid to attempt to guess the price of cotton in the Fall as it would be to guess the exact temperature of the atmosphere. But while high prices would be a benefit to the people who are now out of money, I don't think it would be an unalloyed benefit. I fear that high prices would revive the "all cotton" mania, and the indiscriminate purchase of fertilizers on credit, and that the same or worse results would follow which attended the "big crop" of 1870.

The rain of the past few days has made the corn crop a certainty. I do not think it will be as large in the aggregate as was expected at one time, but it will be an abundant crop. It is the finest corn I ever saw—stalks nearly seventeen feet high, with two full-grown ears on nearly every stalk, and three ears on many.

I know of several planters who are just about to start to the West and North to visit the principal stock-raising establishments with a view to purchase and import improved stock—cattle and hogs. They will purchase for their neighbors as well as for themselves, and the number of orders which they have received gives a very encouraging indication of improvement where there was much room for it. From what I have heard some of them say, I think they are mistaken in the price of pure bred stock. They are under the impression that a pure bred Ayrshire or Devon bull, one year old, can be bought for $100 to $150, and that thoroughbred heifers one year old, can be purchased from $75 to $100. I am afraid they are wrong in their calculations, because I read recently a report of a sale of thoroughbred cattle somewhere in Massachusetts where twelve heifers were sold for $36,000! It is astonishing how Northern and Western stock-raisers stand in their own light by not advertising their stock in the South. More is known today of the price of cattle in England than in our own country. The pamphlet and hand-bill mode of advertisement does not reach one in ten thousand of the population. The newspaper is the only efficient method.

Sheep would be raised in this State on a large scale, for the country is admirably adapted to them—were it not for the dogs which infest the country. "Love me, love my dog," is the universal sentiment, whether the *canis vulgaris* be a pure bred litter or a mangy, stump-tailed *yaller* dog. Let the dog be a prowling, rapacious, sheep-slaughtering *fice*, or a docile, peaceable and intelligent Newfoundland, touch him not—he is private property. To impose a tax on all dogs, the fund to be applied to compensate losses of sheep killed by dogs, would be an unconstitutional invasion of the liberty of the citizen which "no public man, Sir, dare support, if he wants popular votes." No mutton chops for breakfast, no roast leg of mutton for dinner, no wool for spinning, except such as are imported. Dogs and sheep cannot be combined, and of the two, give us the dogs, which cost the State to feed fully $2,000,000 per annum, and bring in absolutely nothing.

I have been hearing all my life of the blessings of "mail facilities," and how communities estimate their bliss by the frequency of the mails. In all this part of the country we have a number of daily mail arrivals and departures, but there end our mail facilities. The mails are rarely properly distributed, never promptly, and in many instances letters and papers, clearly addressed, are never delivered at all. The complaint is universal, and it is well founded. I can speak from painful experience. The daily mail due me is a pretty large one. I never receive it entire. I do not receive one magazine or illustrated periodical in six that are due me. Some I do not receive once in two months; and books sent me by mail are invariably opened, and those delivered which, I suppose, are uninteresting to the individuals who break open the wrappers to examine them. The nuisance is really serious. It applies to outgoing as well as incoming mail matter. If I could compromise by giving half the mail due me for the assurance that the letters I write shall be faithfully forwarded, and that those addressed to me be sent me after those who receive and read them in the first instance have quite done with them, I should make the bargain at once. I dislike uncertainties, and prefer to know the worst.

QUONDAM.

NEWPORT.

Surf-Bathing and Heavy Swells—About Sea-Side Fashions—Reception at the Ocean House—1870 vs. 1871—A Trip to Narragansett—Who Are There—Items.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, Sunday, July 23, 1871.

Newport is very much like an old bottle of wine; it improves upon acquaintance. And the more you know of it, and the more familiar you become with its hidden mysteries, or inner life, the better you like it. The same thing is true of an old bottle of wine; so, at least, I am told by those who ought to know. There are a great many fashionable cobwebs, and there is a good deal of "artificial" dust about this old town, which it requires something like familiarity to remove. But once fairly brushed away, you find a charming state of society, and a pleasant, genial comfortable mode of life to which mere superficial observation would never furnish a clue. This first view is, however, true of the "hotel" life here. An abstract of the daily programme would read something like this: Dress, breakfast, promenade, undress, dress, bathe, dress, nap, dress, dinner, drive, dress, supper, promenade, undress, bed. Now this does not look inviting, more especially as there is a good deal of the paradoxical in its composition, *e. g.:* dress often means undress, and undress means dress. So a definition of the verb "to bathe" would often read: to scream, to make a loud noise, to shout aloud; the essential element of going into the water being deemed superfluous. There is a certain conundrum, usually propounded at the seaside, to which, I believe, no satisfactory answer has yet been given. It is, "What are the wild waves saying?" It might as well be asked, "What says the roaring lion?" If an unintelligible series of bass tones mean anything, both the lion's notes and the noisy waves must be deep with meaning.

Watching the bathers yesterday morning, it seemed as though each one of the throng construed the ocean's mutterings into a definite personal invitation. "Come to me" was echoed and re-echoed by each succeeding roller as it dashed itself upon the beach. And to it they went. Some boldly plunging into the water, dashing through the surf and sporting in the breakers; others more timidly, running from the water whenever it kindly consented to bathe their feet; and shouting and screaming as though each drop of the saline element contained an uncaged demon fresh from Hades. Nor are the most timid to be found among the gentler sex alone. Men, whose looks would lead any insurance company to readily insure them against damage by water, stand shivering, ankle-deep on the beach, wanting to know what their lady companions are afraid of, and showing them, theoretically, how to swim and dive and float; generously volunteering to "hold their heads," or requesting them to take a bold plunge through the next wave, while they step on shore and request Miss So and So to come in, "it's so awful nice, you know." The scene at the beach, between the hours of 10 and 1, is very lively. Carriages of all shapes and patterns stand fronting the bathing-houses, beyond them the "uneven waters" are filled with the bathers in costumes of all colors and sizes, from a ragged shirt to the "latest from Stewart's," beyond them the broad, mysterious ocean, while on the right and left the angry waves dash against the rocks and cliffs, like fierce hounds baffled of their prey. You probably have heard that comparison before. There has been considerable written and said about the strange metamorphosis which young ladies undergo within the sacred precincts of a bathing-house, and the process by which a fashionable belle becomes a diving *belle*, has been rather severely criticised. It is possible that some colors have lately been discovered that "won't wash," or that there is also such a thing as a bathing "make-up," but as yet I have seen nothing to warrant the unfeeling comments so frequently made. Instead of the bald, toothless, sallow bean-pole that *Punch* used to picture as coming forth from the same shell into which went the butterfly, I have seen the rosy, fresh young maiden, with flowing tresses and the most becoming of costumes bounding like a fawn toward the waves, and courting Neptune instead of waiting for him to make advances. And there is not much change in appearance either when they emerge from the bath.

Seaside fashions are mysterious, deep, unsolvable! Possessing in the most ample manner life's spice, variety, they at once solicit and defy description. I refer, of course, solely to what is known as *outré*, to exaggerated styles, to those which attract notice by their variety rather than by their prevalence. As a general thing observation leads to the conclusion that the styles of dress today are made rather with an idea of being adapted to suit the wearer, rather than the reverse. Certainly the number of becoming costumes seems unusually large. So far as anything like detail is concerned, I do not propose to intrude on the province of fashion-writers, but it is a pleasure to see, once more, well-dressed women instead of mere collections of ribbons, laces and silks endowed with temporary life. I notice a style of hat worn by gentlemen which is what would be called "nobby," and undoubtedly is copied from the original hat hung by the haughty Gesler upon a pole, to which his subjects were to bend the knee. It is a stiff alpine of a light color, with a small turned up brim, and a feather stuck on the side. The effect is decidedly good, but it would hardly do for general service.

Notwithstanding the general complaints made by hotel landlords, of a lack of patronage at the watering places, the records show an increase this year. Among the late arrivals, I notice the names of Sir Harry and Lady Parkes, of Japan and London; Morton McMichael and family, of Philadelphia; Judge Helfenstein, of Pennsylvania; United States District-Attorney E. C. Camp, of Knoxville, Tenn. Sir Edwd. Thornton has been in town for a few days, and Judge Blatchford came up from New-York yesterday morning. A reception was given at the Ocean House last evening, as it is on every Saturday evening during the season, which attracted many from the town. The affair could hardly be called a "brilliant success," but it made the hotel look exceedingly lively while it lasted.

Going out of Newport harbor, and on the southern end of the bay, you find Narragansett, a barren-looking locality, with a good beach and excellent sea view. It does not look like an attractive place, and yet it is a famous and popular resort. It consisted of a score of hotels, sand, a plank-walk, a few stores and cottages and a billiard-room. The hotels are all full. The registers show over 1,200 strangers there already. Of New-Yorkers I notice the following names: Dr. Cheeseman, J. L. Gross, Gen. Hunter, S. Haskell, Dr. F. Horton, Col. Herrick, W. P. Lee, Dr. Main, B. M. Neavers, H. C. Philips; Admiral Porter and Dion Piatt, of Washington; T. A. Roberts, S. S. Smith, J. H. Willard, A. P. Walker, F. S. Young, New-York; Commodores Wadden and Perigause, of the Navy; Hon. William Sprague, of Providence; Rev. Dr. Wharton, of Boston; Gen. Trott, A. D. Bache, Col. Evans, Philadelphia. What there is particularly attractive in the locality it is hard to see, although I have heard young ladies "rave" about its beauties.

CROP PROSPECTS.

The Effects of Drouth in the Delaware and Neversink Valleys—Crops Damaged by Hail and Grasshoppers—Wheat and Rye Harvests.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HONESDALE, Wayne County, Penn., Wednesday, July 26, 1871.

Reports from Wayne and Pike Counties, in Pennsylvania; Sullivan, Orange, Ulster and Duchess, in New-York, and Sussex in New-Jersey, give intelligence of crops injured in some localities by various causes. In the Spring and early Summer the dry weather destroyed all prospect of anything like a usual hay crop, and when it came to cutting it exceeded in no place more than half a crop, and in many instances falling below that average. Recent favorable weather has caused a vigorous second growth of timothy and clover, but even the housing of that will leave barns empty to what they were last year, which was anything but a favorable season for the crop. So small, indeed, has the yield been, that the price of live stock in many of the counties named—Orange especially, which is pre-eminently a grazing county—has fallen greatly, and no more stock than is really necessary will be Wintered over by many farmers. The dairy business will suffer severely. The failure of the grass crop in some sections has turned the attention of farmers to the raising of roots, to take the place of hay for their stock. More turnips, carrots, &c., will be raised in this section this season than ever before.

Wheat and rye was never better, except in portions of Wayne County and Sullivan and Dutchess Counties, where the grasshopper appeared just before harvest in almost Egyptian numbers. Their ravages extended through the towns of Damascus and Buckhingham, in Wayne County; Liberty, Rockland and Tusten, Sullivan, and throughout the eastern part of Dutchess. Whole fields of grain were destroyed by them in their march. The weevil has done some damage, also, in the latter county. Grain is all housed, and the farmers as a general thing feel in a measure compensated for their loss in hay.

Two weeks ago there was not a piece of corn or oats in the whole region named that did not give promise of a most abundant yield; but in the greater part of Wayne County, much of Pike, and in Sullivan and Sussex counties, these crops have been greatly injured by one of the severest hail storms that ever visited the section, and which fell on the 16th inst. In Wayne County, whole fields of corn are now nothing but leafless stubble. Oats are flattened to the earth, and even young buckwheat was destroyed. Buckwheat, however, has been resown where visited by the storm, and the crop will not be seriously affected. The same may be repeated of Pike County. In Sullivan, where the hay crop was almost a total failure, double the usual area had been seeded with corn and oats, to make up for the deficiency in grass. The most of this extra crop is entirely destroyed, and farmers say that it is doubtful if there will be provender enough in the county to Winter over half the stock. In Sussex County the damage done to corn, oats and fruit is also very great.

Besides damages to their crops, the farmers in the track of the storm suffered great loss from the lightning which accompanied it. In Wayne County three large barns, just filled with new grain and hay, were struck by lightning, and, together with their contents, entirely destroyed. In Sussex County barns and farm dwellings were struck by lightning and destroyed, one barn alone being worth $4,500, independent of its contents. Ulster and Orange Counties escaped the ravages of the grasshopper and the great hail-storm, but early in the season all advanced growing crops were injured throughout the former county by a destructive tornado, particulars of which were published at the time. Wheat, which was flattened to the ground, had not time to recover, but corn will yield well in some parts. In this county, also, extra crops of corn and oats will be raised to take the place of hay, which was about half a crop. In Orange County an unprecedented large yield of wheat and rye has been harvested corn, oats and buckwheat promises good returns. Potatoes in this section bid fair to yield largely. In some localites, however, evidences of rot are appearing.

Reports of the fruit crop are not encouraging hereabout. Apples are a failure. Pears and peaches will yield ordinarily. The curculir has destroyed the plum. The berry crop has been large. The ravages of the currant-worm have been much less than for eight years past.

M.

DRUGGISTS' UNION.

Meeting of Druggists and Drug Clerks in Opposition to the New Law—A Masterly Inactivity Resolved on—The New Legislature to Annul the Law.

At 4 P. M. yesterday a numerously attended meeting of druggists and drug clerks, principally Germans, was held at No. 100 Prince-street, for the purpose of taking action in regard to the recently enacted law, compelling all druggists and drug clerks to pass an examination as to their capabilities and scientific knowledge. About 300 persons were present.

Dr. S. G. Cook called the meeting to order, and Mr. Nelson Middleton was invited to take the chair.

Dr. Cook said he would make a few remarks on what was commonly called "Irving's Drug Law." It had been characterized as unjust, oppressive, as offering an indignity to every person in the trade, and as being partial in execution. Who was the law made for? he asked. Certainly not for the druggists. They did not want it. The people had not asked for it, nor was any such law required. Our legislators had no moral right to pass such a law. It was nothing more or less than a trap. Only by favor could any person pass his examination, for at the head of the Commission is a man who has no second in this city as a chemist and toxicologist. If he chose to put certain questions to those who came to him to be examined, not three men in the trade could pass. The law was made in the interest of the "Ring." It was simply another means of serving out Government pap to a few favored individuals. There were already plenty of laws to punish druggists if they did wrong or made mistakes, and no new laws were needed. The Commissioners had already overstepped their powers. The law said they should examine such persons as applied to them. Now, they had commenced by summoning several druggists to appear and be examined. He counseled them to stay away. According to the law no legal proceedings could be commenced against them for six months. This would bring them to the 1st of July, 1872, by which time a new Legislature would be in session, who would sweep the odious and unjust law away. The mistakes made by druggists were few, and such as did occur were the result of carelessness, not of ignorance. Against carelessness no laws were of avail. Far oftener did the druggists correct mistakes of ignorant or careless physicians than make any themselves. The Press, he was sorry to see, was against them, but it had been admitted to him (the speaker) that the articles in at least one daily paper were inspired from Union-square. Money was wanted to enable them to wage this fight, but it would be forthcoming. He had consulted some of the best legal talent in the City, as to the constitutionality of the law, and he had reason to believe that the Court of Appeals would set it aside. He counselled them not to vote for any man who was not opposed to this law. They could command, or at least influence, ten thousand votes, and they must be given to the men who would oppose this law in the next Legislature.

Mr. McClosky said a certain druggist and his clerk had been to see one of the Commissioners, and he had promised them a private examination, in order that he might be able to ascertain whether or not they could pass their full examination. The name of this Commissioner was Frohwein.

On motion Dr. Cook's address was adopted as the sentiment of the meeting. A constitution was also adopted, and it was resolved to name the Association "The Druggists' Protective Union."

A vote for permanent officers was then taken, with the following result: President, Dr. S. G. Cook; First Vice-President, Frederick Hoffman; Second Vice-President, A. M. Conklin; Third Vice-President, R. B. Powell; Treasurer, Gustave Ramsberger; Corresponding Secretary, A. L. Putney.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to call.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Viaduct Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The able professional exposition of the "Viaduct Railway" by Mr. Vandenburgh, in this morning's Times, will have a salutary influence in opening the eyes of the tax-payers of New-York to see the folly and enormity of this pet scheme of the incorruptible Ring. The simple fact that Tweed, Sweeny, Connolly and others of the Ring are engaged in the mammoth speculation, is enough to condemn it in the eyes of common-sense men. There is a good deal of meaning in the old maxim that a man is known by the company he keeps. The only wonder is, not that the names of honorable citizens are found among the corporators in the act of incorporation of this gigantic scheme, for this is one of the ordinary tricks of legislation, to insert respectable names to give character to the scheme, but the wonder is that some of the gentlemen who are not only corporators, but stockholders in this Viaduct Railway, should become associated with the infamous Ring. One would suppose that the public character of the leading spirits of this huge speculation, a meet successor of the new Court-house to engorge the public money, would deter all honest men from making investments in the enterprise. That it will be a profitless affair, the facts exhibited by Mr. Vandenburgh show most conclusively, and the public will eagerly read the further communications of this gentleman upon this important subject for further proofs of its utter inability to supply cheap and rapid transit from one end of the island of Manhattan to the other.

If the cost of the Viaduct Railway, so accurately given us in the report of its President, bating the trifling sum of half a million, which runs through his estimates, be $50,000,000, and if the Ring exercise the same financial abilities in its construction which they have exhibited in building the new Court-house, it would baffle the arithmetic even of President Hilton to give any correct estimates of the sums which would be swallowed up in this maelstrom of fraud and iniquity. Why, more than $50,000,000 would be sunk in repairs before this wonderful Viaduct would reach the point where the main trunk line is to be divided into two branches. Our City covers, or soon will, the whole area of a narrow island, almost wholly surrounded by deep, navigable waters, all of whose import and export business should be transacted along its docks and wharves. The construction of a broad levee 150 feet or 200 feet wide, around the whole City front, encircling the whole island, was proposed years ago, and which has since been recommended by civil engineers of high repute, is unquestionably the true mode of improving the City, and of giving a rapid and cheap transit through the City in every direction. Along this grand levee a double railroad track for moving freight, should be laid down, so that freight-trains could be constantly moving up and down and around the entire City with suitable turn-outs connecting with railways leading into the country. In addition to these belt railways encircling the City, upon which there could be no collisions, there should be, as the exigencies of trade might require, suitable cross lines, from one side of the City to the other, so connecting with the belt lines that trains could either discharge their freight or pass at once upon them and make the circuit of the City. A similar system of passenger-cars could be adopted, all propelled by steam, under such regulations as would render them perfectly safe. Through the widest parts of the island, perhaps, transverse lines of horse-cars should be established for the purpose of accommodating passengers who might want to go to and fro to get upon the belt line. In this way the whole City would be accommodated with quick and cheap freight and passenger transit up and down and across the city in every direction, without the inconvenience of double fares or even checks. In process of time, should this system be inadequate to accommodate the population of the City along its central parts, an under-ground railway would supply the wants of trade and travel, instead of webbing over the City with unsightly viaduct railways perched upon and over the tops of houses, and rendering unfit for dwellings a large portion of the City. A more ridiculous and expensive scheme could hardly be devised. It is to be hoped that a proper ventilation of its absurdity will prevent the overtaxed City from being burdened with this last scheme of public plunder under the management of the Tammany Ring.

JUNIUS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 26, 1871.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am invited to subscribe to the stock of the Viaduct Railway on the assurance that it is controlled by respectable people, and will be managed in the interest of the public. I am told it is indorsed by such men as A. T. Stewart, Astor and Morton, who in fact make the call for the money and are to expend the same. On the other hand, I am advised that the real control of the concern rests with a gang of notorious tricksters, among whom are Connolly, Hall & Co., and that if I pay my money it will go into their hands.

I am further told that these knaves simply make use of the names of a few respectable people, just as the monkey used the cat's paw, to rake in the money. Will you be kind enough to let the public know the truth of the matter. Inform us who has the control, their names, character for honesty, and what connection, if any, they bear with the firm above mentioned; also tell us whether you think it would be safe to advance money to this Company. Respectfully yours.

INQUIRER.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 22, 1871.

The Catholic Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your paper is fairly outdoing itself in enterprise and boldness, as from day to day it brings to the light those "secret accounts," the truth, fullness and accuracy of which Messrs. Hall and Connolly cannot deny. It is amusing to see how the accomplished Mayor tries to squirm out of the fearfully tight place in which you have put him. I like the suggestion of "A Retired Detective," made in a communication published in this day's issue of the Times, and earnestly hope it may be carried into practical effect.

But I want to say a word on the Catholic question. My attention was arrested by a long article in last Friday's Times from a correspondent who signed himself "An American Catholic," and also by another, quite brief, inserted today, signed "A Catholic." The spirit of both is decidedly liberal. The writer of the first seems inclined to repudiate many of the acts done and words spoken by the leaders of his Church. "A Catholic" draws a marked distinction between Catholics and Irish Papists. He is evidently ashamed of some his co-religionists, and wishes it to be understood that he does not fellowship with the mob who hurled brickbats and tin kettles at the heads of the defenders of law and order on the 12th. He says he does not consider these Irish patriots "any better representatives of the Catholic religion than Mormonism is of the Protestant religion."

Now, Mr. Editor, this is the opinion of one man; but what is the fact in the case? Are not these fellows considered by the priests good Catholics, provided they attend mass every Sunday, go to the confessional, and pay well for the support of the ordinances of their religion? It strikes me that your correspondent goes too far in the line he draws between the lower orders of Irishmen and his own class, to whatever nationality he may belong.

"An American Catholic" makes this startling admission, that while "every Sunday affords Catholic priests an opportunity to instruct their flocks in the moral and practical duties of life, of the hundreds of sermons" to which he has listened, "not twenty were calculated to effect this desirable end. They are stuffed lavishly with the dry bones of dogma; theological disquisitions, wonderful in point of obscure profundity, are dealt out to them with a liberal hand," and so on. If this had been written by a Protestant, the Catholics would call it a base slander; but coming from one of their own number, what can they say to the charge? If the priests would but ponder these words and take a "new departure" in their style of preaching, would it not be a more excellent way than to continue encouraging their people in self-complacency and conceit of their superiority to all their "separated brethren." In such an event, would not their words be more influential than they were in the recent emergency, when they counseled their flocks to the maintenance of peace and quiet? I would like to know what Catholics as liberal and intelligent as the above-mentioned correspondents, think of such sentiments as the following expressed in a recent issue of the *Tablet:* "There can be no doubt that the Evangelical leaders are assiduously preparing a bitter persecution for Catholics in this boasted land of civil and religious liberty. * * * Satan will not, we may be sure, see, without a most violent effort to prevent it, this great and noble country wrested from his kingdom and annexed to the kingdom of Christ. Yet we do not allow ourselves to be alarmed. * * * Protestantism is here little else than Jacobinism, and what Jacobinism is Gambetta and the Parisian insurgents have shown us. * * * If this country is to have a future, it must eschew Jacobinism, and learn that a man-made religion can never be a safe substitute for the religion established by God."

The spirit that breathes through such words is, in my opinion, the same (in kind, if not in degree) as that which animated the men who fired upon the soldiers and Police last Wednesday a week. It cannot be that the two gentlemen whose communications I have alluded to sympathize with the sentiments just quoted from a paper which I understand to be the organ of Archbishop McCloskey. If I mistake, I wish to be corrected. In common with all who pray for the triumph of truth and righteousness in the earth, I am looking with great interest upon the course pursued by those distinguished men, Hyacinthe and Dollinger, and their already numerous following. The movement inaugurated by them promises great things. Especially hopeful may it be considered, because these noble leaders continue, and are determined to remain, in the Church of Rome, notwithstanding the persistent attempts of the ultra papal party to drive them out of it. May we not believe that in the good providence of God these men have been raised up to work a noble work of reform within the Church itself, and that in the course of years the Roman communion may be so far purified and restored to its ancient glory that we who now call ourselves Protestants may be able, consistently with our convictions of truth, to rejoice in the prosperity of the Catholic Church, and receive its members to the sympathies of our hearts as "brethren beloved."

CLERICUS.

MILFORD, Conn., Monday, July 24, 1871.

"The Latest Pretensions of the Romish Church."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 17th July, you have favored your readers with a well-written leader bearing the above caption. It is an expansion of and deduction from the doctrine of the Church of Rome, as stated in the "August number of the *Catholic World*, in an article entitled 'The Secular Not Supreme.'" Now it is well known that this article from which you quote, and upon which you forcibly comment, will be declared by the priests as an expression of private opinion for which the Romish Church cannot be held responsible, should any of them be confronted with the inconvenient logic of your leader. As this would seem plausible in the eyes of the masses, I propose to prove from the priests' books that what you call "the latest pretensions of the Romish Church" are the early and continual claims of the Church of Rome, as authoritatively laid down in her standards and popular books of canonized saints and theologians, used as text-books in her seminaries. These books I have, and with your permission will quote the original, and give a translation without any comment, and so avoid giving offense.

1. Pontificale Romanum, Clementis VIII. ac Urbani VIII., Pont. Max. jussu restitutum atqui editum, i. e., The Roman Pontifical restored and edited by order of Clement VIII. and Urban VIII., Supreme Pontiffs.

In the preface to this work these are the closing sentences, "We order and command, all and singular, the patriarchs, archbishops, bishops, priests, &c., to receive this our Pontifical, and to use the same henceforth forever, rejecting all others. Given at Rome under the ring of the Fisherman, this 10th of February, 1596, the fifth of our Pontificate." On page 79 of this book, in a chapter concerning "the Consecration of a Bishop Elect," is the form of an oath from which I quote:

"Ego N. Electus Ecclesiæ N. ab hac horam antea fidelis et obediens ero beato Petro Apostolo, sanctæque Romanæ Ecclesiæ, et Domino nostro, Domino N. Papæ N. suisque successoribus canonicè intrantibus," *i. e.*, "I, N., Elect of the Church of N., will, from this hour forth, be faithful and obedient to the blessed Apostle Peter, to the holy Roman Church, and to our Lord, Lord N., Pope N., and to his successors canonically entering."

"Hæreticos, schismaticos, et rebelles eidem Domino nostro, rel successoribus prædictis pro posse persequar, et impugnabo," *i. e.*, "*Heretics, schismatics and rebels against the same, our Lord and his successors,* I WILL PERSECUTE AND FIGHT AGAINST TO THE UTMOST OF MY POWER." The *same form* of oath must be sworn to the Pope by every Archbishop, p. 73; by every Primate, ibid; by every Abbot, p. 76; by every Abbess, p. 80.

2. "Theologia Moralis St. Alphonsi De Ligorio," vol. 9, p. 345. "Tenetur Episcopus etiam in locis ubi officium S. Inquisitionis viget, sedulò carare, ut creditam sibi diœcesem ab hæreticis purget, et si quem reperexit, poenis canonicis punire debet; cavere tamen, debet, ne fidei Inquisitores a suo munere obeundo impediat," *i. e.* "A Bishop is bound even in places where the Tribunal of the Holy Inquisition is in force, sedulously to take care that he purge the diocese committed to his care from heretics; and if he find any of them, he ought to *punish* them according to the canons; but he should be cautious not to hinder the inquisitors of the faith from performing their own duty." This is from the works of Benedict XIV., as quoted by Ligori and by Dens, vol. 8, p. 82.

"Romanum Pontificem non habere directè et immediate ullam temporalem protestatem sed solum spiritalem; ratione tamen spiritali, habere indirecte protestatem quamdam. Eamque summam in temporalibus, adro ut non possit papa, ut papa, ordinariè temporales principes deponere, etiam justa de causâ, eo modo quo deponit episcopos; sed possit mutare regna, et uni auferre, atque alteri conferre, tanquam summus princeps spiritalis, si id neccessarium sit ad salutem animarium." *Bellar de Pontiff*, i. e., the Roman Pontiff has no direct and immediate temporal power, but only spiritual; nevertheless, for this spiritual end he has indirectly a certain power, and that too supreme in temporal matters; so that the Pope, as Pope, cannot ordinarily depose temporal princes, even for a just cause, in that manner in which he deposes bishops; but he can change kingdoms, and take them away from one and give them to another, as supreme spiritual prince, if this be necessary for the salvation of souls. He further says:

"Ecclesia nimis graviter erraret, si admitteret aliquem regem, qui vellit impune fovere quamlibet sectam, et defendere hæreticos"—Lib. V. *de Pontif.* c. 7. i. e. "The Church would sin grievously, if she would allow any king who would tolerate any heresy without punishment, and who would defend heretics." Dens' Theology, the great Romish class-book, adopts the opinion of Bellarmine, and adds—"Juxta S. Thom. qui docet Principes interdum privari posse dominationem et subditos a fidelitatis juramento liberari; et ita à Pontificibus non semel est practicatum." *De Eccl.* N. 98; i. e.: "According to St. Thomas, who teaches that princes can sometimes be deprived of their dominion, and subjects liberated from their oath of allegiance, and this was done more than once by the Popes." Multitudes of quotations like the above might be made to prove from the authentic and authoritative books of the Hierarchy, which never fall into the hands of the people, that what you call "the latest pretentions of the Romish Church," is in reality an old dogma upon which they have acted always whenever they have acquired supremacy, and upon which they propose to act in our country, if by any means they can get the power.

W. R. G.

How It Is Done.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This is one of the ways in which the City is swindled: "An order is given for 100 chairs, for instance, a receipted bill to be sent with the goods. They are accordingly sent to Court-house, armory, or wherever else they are wanted. Next day the chair-dealer is notified that the chairs are not exactly the kind wanted, and he is requested to take them back and deliver 100 of a little different pattern, with a corrected bill, receipted as before. This is done, the dealer is perhaps innocent, but the Ring holds receipted bills for 200 chairs, while the City has but 100. The dealer gets paid for one lot; who gets paid for the other?"

YOU KNOW HOW IT IS YOURSELF.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
77—Hunt vs. Hunt.	118—Smith vs. Scheele et al.
136—Gray vs. Wood.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part III.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
—Selig vs. Schneider.	6470—Alling vs. Sampson.
6214—Orr vs. Holmes.	6870—O'Brien vs. Rooney.
6201—Fabisch vs. Lowenstein.	6803—Clarke vs. Jones.
6160—Broshan vs. Duffy.	6851—Murphy vs. McManus.
6124—Dunlap vs. McAdam.	6966—Williams vs. Smith.
6125—McAdam vs. Dunlap.	—Pollak vs. Schwartz.
5421—Pinner vs. Candler.	7056—Jones vs. Jones.
—Judd vs. Beman.	7057—Miller vs. Doll.
5761—Dreyer vs. the A. & E. C. Egg Co.	7058—Blessman vs. Ackerman.
6077—Belzer vs. Schu'er.	7059—Devoy vs. Sanford.
6287—Stiles vs. the C. P., N. & E. River Railroad Co.	—Vega vs. O'Brien.
6030—Simm vs. Clarke.	—Groom vs. Wolff.
	—Payne vs. Archer.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 27.

By Judge Cardozo.

James Rufus Smith *vs.* James W. Ogden, Jr., et al.; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 27.

By Judge Freedman.

Ada S. Bleecker *vs.* Frederick L. Bleecker; order granted.

Henry Piering *vs.* Peter Jackson et al.; order granted.

By Judge McCunn.

Ruth A. Gane *vs.* George A. Gane; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 27.

By Judge Robinson.

Rufus Hatch *vs.* Fay H. Purdy; judgment for plaintiff for $500, with interest and costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 26.

Before Judge Freedman.

DRUNK OR INSANE.

James Griffin vs. Michael Schwartzmeyer.—This is an action to recover $10,000 damages for alleged malicious prosecution. The defendant was arrested under civil process, and the case now comes up on a motion to vacate the order of arrest. It appeared from the affidavits used on the motion, that the defendant entered a lager-beer saloon on the east side of the City, where the plaintiff, a respectable resident of the neighborhood, was sitting; that defendant then, apparently under the influence of liquor, urged plaintiff to drink; that subsequently defendant missed or pretended he had missed his pocket-book, and calling in an officer, charged the plaintiff with having stolen it. Plaintiff was taken to the Station-house by the officer, and instead of the pocket-book being found in his possession, it was discovered that the defendant had not lost it at all, but had it in the inside pocket of his vest. Plaintiff was accordingly discharged, and now brings his suit to recover damages for the injury to his character. Defendant, it appeared, had made the charge quite conspicuously, in the presence of numerous persons, not only in the saloon, but in the public street on the way to the Station-house; that he first stated his pocket-book contained $1,000, then $50, and on down to $13. On the part of defendant, the motion to vacate the order of arrest was urged on the ground that at the time he made the charge he was under the influence of drink; that, though mistaken, he was honestly mistaken and uninfluenced by malice, and that he (defendant) was not of perfectly sound mind. It was contended on behalf of plaintiff that the conduct of defendant showed every element of malice; that the charge was wanton and unfounded; that it was made publicly in the presence of many persons, and that, as to the excuse of insanity, the Court, before taking it into consideration, should cause a careful medical examination to be made of defendant's condition of mind.

Judge FREEDMAN took the papers and reserved his decision.

Morgan & Hanrahan for motion.

BASE-BALL.

Athletic of Philadelphia vs. Eckford of Brooklyn—An Exciting Contest.

Yesterday afternoon, the Union Grounds, Brooklyn, were the scene of a very fine display of the beauties of the game of base-ball at the hands of the Athletic and Eckford Clubs, who played the third of their series of games together, the first two of which were won by the Athletics by scores of 10 to 6 and 11 to 10. The attendance was not large, as the contest was not one affecting the standing of the Athletic Club in the championship arena, the Eckford Club managers having made the mistake of refusing to pay the necessary entrance fee for the professional whip-pennant. Both clubs had strong nines out, though the Eckfords were minus the services of their excellent first-base man, CHAPMAN playing the position in his place. The game opened favorably for a close contest, neither side scoring a run in the first three innings. In the fourth the Athletics secured 1 by a fielding error, and the Eckfords 3 by good batting. This lead greatly encouraged them in their efforts to keep the score of their opponents down, and by sharp fielding they managed to prevent the Athletics from increasing their score more than they did themselves, and the final result was the success of the Eckfords by a score of 6 to 4. The fourth game is to be played in Philadelphia next Monday, and the match will undoubtedly attract a large crowd. Today the Olympics, of Washington, play the Haymakers, of Troy, on the Union Grounds, and as it is the fourth of the championship series between them the contest will be of more than ordinary interest. Mr. CAMMEYER has made arrangements to enforce thorough order, and the first effort to disturb the assemblage will result in the prompt imprisonment of the offender.

The following is the score of yesterday's game:

ATHLETIC.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	ECKFORD.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.
Cuthbert, l. f.	0	0	1	0	Nelson, 3d b.	0	3	5	2
McBride, p.	1	1	0	3	Chapman, 1st b.	0	0	9	0
Radcliffe, s. s.	1	0	0	5	Hicks, c.	2	2	3	0
Malone, c.	1	1	1	2	Holdsworth, s. s.	2	3	1	5
Fisler, 1st b.	1	3	10	0	Shelly, c. f.	1	2	1	1
Reach, 2d b.	0	1	8	1	Gedney, l. f.	0	2	1	1
Sensenderfer, c. f.	0	0	0	0	Swandell, 2d b.	0	0	5	0
Meyerle, 3d b.	0	2	4	2	Martin, p.	1	3	3	2
Heubel, r. f.	0	1	2	0	W. Allison, r. f.	0	1	0	0
Total	4	10	27	13	Total	6	14	27	11

RUNS SCORED.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Athletic	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	—4
Eckford	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	2	0	—6

Runs Earned—Athletic, 3; Eckford, 4.

Total Bases—Athletic, 13; Eckford, 16.

First Base on Errors—Athletic, 3; Eckford, 0.

Umpire—R. M. LUSH, Union Club.

Time of Game—One hour and forty minutes.

CRICKET.

Boston vs. St. George Club—Defeat of the Latter.

The contest between the Boston and St. George Crickets Clubs was resumed yesterday at Hoboken, at 12 o'clock, at which time the St. George batsmen resumed their places at the wicket. As in the first innings, the Bostonians were fortunate enough to get rid of NORLEY very cheaply, and the majority of the eleven, were disposed of for small scores, BRANCKER and BANCE alone scoring double figures, the latter being credited with the good score of 27, of which were 6 twos. The St. George had to play one man short, Mr. CATER being an absentee. Before the last wicket fell, the score had been run up to 67, which left the Boston eleven 19 to get to win. This score their two first players obtained, KIMBALL playing well for 14; they consequently won the match with ten wickets to fall, a noteworthy victory over the veteran "Dragon Slayers." Today the Manhattan Club are to be the opponents of the Bostonians, and it remains with them to prevent the visiting club from leaving the city without losing a game. The St. George Club deserve their defeat, as they have an excellent ground within easy access of the city at Hoboken, and they ought to be in good practice. It is because of their neglect of practice and their inattention to the interests of the game which they have shown of late, that so little interest is taken in cricket. They ought to play a match every two weeks at least, instead of once a month, and their members should play matches oftener than they do. They have over 200 members, and yet find it difficult to muster an eleven. The following is the score of yesterday's play:

ST. GEORGE.		BOSTON.	
Bance, c. Carpenter, b. [illegible]	16	Kimball, not out	14
Moran, b. Kimball	3	Balsden, not out	4
Norley, l. b. w., Carpenter	0	Leg byes	2
Brancker, b. G. Wemyss	27	Total	20
[illegible], b. Carpenter	0		
[illegible], b. Carpenter	0		
[illegible], b. Carpenter	0		
[illegible], c. Kimball, b. [illegible]	2		
[illegible], b. Carpenter	6		
[illegible], out	0		
Byes, 1; leg-byes, 1; wides, 6; no balls, 1	12		
Total	67		

Umpires—Messrs. SMITH and CLIFFORD.

Scorers—Messrs. BADGER and KERR.

Attempted Suicide of an Unfortunate.

Yesterday afternoon ELLIE V. FOSTER, twenty-three years of age, an inmate of the house of JENNIE BENNETT, No. 115 West Twenty-fifth-street, attempted to commit suicide by taking laudanum and chloroform. A physician was summoned as soon as the fact was discovered, and the proper antidotes being administered, she is now out of danger. She had fully determined to destroy her life, as a note was found upon a table in her room bequeathing all her clothes to her washerwoman. She was taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court, where she was committed for safe keeping.

WHARVES, PIERS AND SLIPS.

Meeting of the Dock Commissioners—Bills Ordered to be Paid—Miscellaneous Business.

At a meeting of the Dock Commissioners, yesterday, a report was read from the Executive Committee, to whom was referred the petition of the New-York Pier and Warehouse Company for a location for the erection of their new warehouses and piers. The report states that the Company desire ten piers, each 100 feet in width and 500 feet in length, with a width of 200 feet between each pier for docks and slips. They propose to commence at Pier No. 1 North River, or immediately south therefrom, and extend their piers and warehouses for 3,000 feet northward. They wish to obtain this location on a lease of fifty years, at the end of which period the City must purchase their buildings &c., from them at a fair valuation. During the fifty years they propose that their property shall be free from all taxation. The rent for the first period of ten years to be $6,000 per annum, for the second period $7,000, and so on up to $10,000, the Company to collect all wharfage, slipage, warehousing charges, &c., but to deposit with the Commissioners $100,000 of their stock, on which the Commissioners can collect the interest. The report goes on to state that the claims of the Company have been very strongly argued, and the Committee are convinced that the desired lease would be "a very great advantage to the Company, but not to the City." The Committee estimate the value of the twenty piers desired by the Company at $3,420,454 54, the interest on which would be, at seven per cent. per annum, $239,431. For this the Company offer to pay $6,000 per annum, and to place in the hands of the Commissioners $100,000 of six per cent. stock. The loss to the City would thus be, during the first ten years, $1,794,318, without considering the loss of taxes. The Committee conclude their report by stating that they would be unwilling to grant the Companys' petition, even had they the power to do so. They believe it the best policy of the City to keep its wharf property, and to let it on lease as cheaply as can be done without positive loss.

A resolution was adopted denying the prayer of the petitioners.

A petition from the Manhattan Market Company, for a pier 500 feet long at the foot of Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets, was granted. The Company are to pay seven per cent. on the entire cost of the pier, and as much more as is sufficient to renew the pier when worn out; the City to keep the pier in repair.

The request of Gen. INGALLS to be allowed to keep a Government barge at Pier No. 43 North River, was denied, and the petition of the New-York and Brooklyn Ferry Company to be allowed to construct buildings on their Pier at James's-slip, and to retain the same, was granted.

Bills to the amount of $75,806 20 were ordered to be paid.

The Board then adjourned for one week.

The Riot—Another Death.

JAS. W. FIREHOCK, an embosser, twenty-nine years of age, who lived at No. 368 East Fourth-street, died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital from a gun-shot wound in the hip, received during the riot. His death makes the fatal casualties of the 12th fifty-two. The remains of deceased were removed to his late residence under a permit granted by Coroner YOUNG.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 27.

FIRST BOARD.

$13,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..116⅛	$3,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 88⅛
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R..112½	2,000 C. F. & M. 1st... 84
25,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.......114	30 Continental Bank. 99⅜
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old.. 72¼	100 Con. Coal of Md..... 36
3,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.... 72⅜	200 Mariposa Pf........ 6¼
1,000 Ga. St. 7s.......... 93	100 Maryland Coal Co. 30
12,000 Ga. St. 7s, G. bs. 98	300 Pac. M. S. Co...... 45¼
1000 S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July..... 56¾	200 West. U. Tel. b. c. 57
3,000 do............. 56⅞	300 Quick. M. Co. b. c. 17
5,000 do............. 56½	60 Am. M. Un. Ex..... 53½
1,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. Iss........... 96½	200 Adams Ex...... b. c. 81⅛
1,000 Ala. St. 5s bds... 70	100 N. Y. C. & H. b. c. 95⅜
5,000 Erie 4th........... 93	6000 N. Y. C. & H. Ct. 91⅛
7,000 Un. Pac. R. 1st.. 87⅛	100 Union Pac. R....... 26⅜
3,000 Un. Pac. L. G..... 82	100 do..........b3. 26⅜
4,000 St. L. & Iron M. 1st bds........... 95	100 Chi. & N. W....b. c. 67¼
3,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st.100	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.... 88⅜
10,000 H. & St. Jos. 8s, Conv. bds........102	100 do..........s3. 88⅜
500 Tol. & W. 2d........ 92	200 Ohio & Miss........ 44⅜
	20 Ohio & Miss. Pf..... 73⅛
	50 Morris & Es....b. c. 93
	25 B., H. & E......b. c. 2

SECOND BOARD.

$30,000 U.S.6s,'81,R.b2.116⅛	300 Pac. M. S. Co...b. c. 45⅛
2,500 U.S.5-20C.'65,n.112⅛	100 N. Y. C. & H....b. c. 95⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C. 65..113⅛	100 Erie........bet. call. 28
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C. 67..112⅞	600 do.................. 27⅞
5,000 Tenn. 6s, old...... 72⅛	500 Reading........... 111⅛
5,000 S. Car. 6s, new, Jan. & July..... 56	100 L. S. & M. So...b.c.108⅛
5,000 Un.Pac.7s,Land Grant Bds....... 82	200 Chi. & N. W...b. c. 67⅜
	25 Chi. & R. I.........107⅜
10 West. Un. Tel...... 57	200 do.......bet. call.107⅛
200 do..........b3. 57⅛	200 Tol., W. & W...b.c. 58⅜
500 Con.Coal of Md.b.c. 36	200 Ohio & Miss........ 44⅜
	18 Morris & Ess....... 93

THURSDAY, July 27—P. M.

The Gold sales opened with some steadiness in the morning at 112¼ ₱ cent., but toward noon, when the Treasury was to sell $1,000,000, the price fell off to 112⅛ ₱ cent. When the bids were opened at the Treasury they were found to amount, altogether, to only $1,245,000, and the following awards were subsequently made:

Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co.	Marx & Co.
$10,000........112.11⅛	$50,000........112.04½
10,000........112.10⅞	50,000........112.07½
10,000........112.12	Bates & Brown.
10,000........112.11	50,000........112.08
25,000........112.10	50,000........112.03
25,000........112.09	W. T. Hatch & Son.
25,000........112.07	10,000........112.15
25,000........112.05	5,000........112.13
25,000........112.04	25,000........112.12½
25,000........112.03	100,000........112.00⅛
White, Morris & Co.	Kuhn, Loeb & Co.
25,000........112.19	50,000........112.14
25,000........112.16	50,000........112.17
25,000........112.13	L. A. Zerega & Co.
25,000........112.10	20,000........112.13
Lucius Hart & Co.	80,000........112.13
10,000........112.20	Martin & Runyon.
10,000........112.28	10,000........112.19
10,000........112.30	10,000........112.15
S. D. Davis & Co.	10,000........112.13
10,000........112.09	10,000........112.07
Schafer Bros.	10,000........112.02
50,000........112.13	20,000........112
Total........$1,000,000	

In the Afternoon the open market fell to 112⅛@112 ₱ cent. on the free offerings of Exchange and a demand for the Public Funds for transmission abroad. The latter sold at 113 ₱ cent. for the 5-20s of 1867; 114⅛ for the 1862s, and 113⅜ ₱ cent. for the 5 ₱ cents 10-40s. The Coupon Bonds 6 ₱ cents, suitable for the foreign markets, are not abundant on the Street, while the 5 ₱ cents are to be had only in small parcels. The London quotations are firm today, but they are scarcely equal to some of the prices bid here by parties who have Bonds to deliver. There is so much business done by Cable that when contracts are called in here in order to send out the Coupon Bonds an involuntary *corner* not unfrequently occurs, especially in the 1862s and in the 10-40s. The 1867 Loan was originally issued in larger proportion of Coupon Bonds than the previous Loans, and the deliveries from this Stock are less difficult.

The Southern State Bonds are lower on South Carolinas. Some new Bonds have recently appeared on the market, which created the impression of irregularity, or of an entirely new creation, and the price of the January and July Bonds declined this Afternoon to 56 ₱ cent. We learn that satisfactory explanations as to the regularity and validity of the Bonds were received by telegraph from Columbia at a late hour, but the difficulty appears to be that the extent of the issue is not clearly understood.

The Committee on Securities of the Stock Exchange have recommended the following order in regard to the indorsed Bonds of the State of Alabama, which has been concurred in:

> "This Committee recommend that the Bonds of the State of Alabama, dated April 1, 1870, payable Jan. 1, 1900, to bearer, in gold coin, in New-York, bearing interest at 8 ₱ cent. per annum. Coupons payable 1st January and 1st July in gold coin, in New-York. Numbered 1 to 2,000 inclusive, each for $1,000, issued to the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, under an act approved Feb. 11, 1870, be placed upon the regular list and called Alabama 8s, Gold Bonds, issued to Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company. They also recommend that the Bonds now on the list, and known as Alabama 8s Railroad Bonds, be designated by the title of the road to which they were issued, and that hereafter they be called Alabama 8s, issued to Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad Company."

It was announced by telegraph from Cleveland this afternoon that the meeting of Stockholders of the Lake Shore Road had resolved on an increase of Capital of $15,000,000, making the authorized Capital of $50,000,000 full, leaving to the Executive Committee in New-York to determine the amount to be called for on the new Scrip for purposes of second track.

The dissolution of the injunction of the United States District Court, Judge BLATCHFORD, against the registration on the 29th inst. of the 30,000 new Erie shares surreptitiously created last Winter, was also reported on the Street.

The Railway speculation dragged through the day. A good many of the Brokers were awaiting the news of the Cleveland meeting of Lake Shore Stockholders, and when the result was made known it created little or no difference in the stock or in the spirit of the general market, which left off dull at the following figures, as compared with the last prices of Wednesday. Gold closed dull; Exchange, 110@110¼ ₱ cent.; the Public Funds firm:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 27.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	113⅛	113⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	114⅛	114⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	113	113
American Gold	112⅛	112
Bills on London, 60 days	110⅛	110
N. Y. C. and Hudson	95⅛	95⅛
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Ctfs	91⅛	91⅛
Reading Railroad	111⅛	111⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	106⅞	107⅛
North-west Common	66⅞	67⅛
North-west Preferred	89	89⅛
Pacific Mail	45⅛	45⅛
St. Paul Preferred	79⅛	80
St. Paul Common	58⅛	58⅜
Lake Shore	107⅛	107⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	44⅛	44⅜
Toledo and Wabash	58⅛	58⅛
Western Telegraph	57⅛	56⅞
Erie	28	27⅞
Union Pacific	26⅜	26⅜
Central Pacific Bonds	98⅛	98⅜
Union Pacific Bonds	87⅛	87
Consolidated Coal	36⅛	36

As touching the use of the proceeds of the Docks and Piers Loan, drawn against this week by Messrs. A. BELMONT & Co., we have to repeat, notwithstanding the semi-official denial of an Afternoon paper, that the money has *not* gone into the hands of the Docks and Piers Commissioners, but to the general credit and use of the City Treasury. The only requisition made against the negotiation thus far is $250,000 out of a sum of about $1,500,000 drawn for. The Tammany people themselves had a law passed at Albany by which they are authorized to transfer the balances of one department of administration to another, and they have not been slow, we presume, to avail of this privilege. It is sheer nonsense, therefore, or something worse, to pretend that the Docks and Piers Money is held either idle or sacred, or that the Docks and Piers have received the Exchange on the transaction, (reported to be 8 or 10 ₱ cent.,) after satisfying Mr. BELMONT'S Commission.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81......116	5-20 coup., '67.........113
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81....116⅛	5-20 coup., '68.........113
5-20 coup., '62.........114⅛	10-40 reg...............112⅛
5-20 coup., '64.........113⅛	10-40 coup..............113⅛
5-20 coup., '65.........114	6s currency.............113⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., '65...112⅛	

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old............ 72⅛	Ohio 6s, '81............104
Tenn. 6s, new bonds...... 72⅛	Ohio 6s, '86............106
Va. 6s, old.............. 64	Ill. Canal Bonds, '70...110
Va. 6s, Deferred Bds..... 25	Ill. Coupon 6s, '77.....100
Ga. 6s................... 84	Ill. Coupon 6s, '79.....100
Ga. 7s, new bonds........ 93	Illinois War Loan.......100
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds....... 98	Indiana 6s, War L'n.....100
N. Car. 6s, old.......... 41⅛	Indiana 5s..............100
N. C. 6s, Fund. Act, '66. 30	Michigan 6s, '73........ 99
N. C. Special Tax........ 19⅛	Michigan 6s, '78........ 99
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July.... 56	Michigan 6s, '83........ 99
S. C. 6s, Apr. & Oct..... 59	N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan....108⅛
Missouri 6s.............. 96	N. Y. Coup. B'y L'n....108
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. iss.. 96	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72.107
La. 6s, Levee Bonds...... 70	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.107
La. 8s, Lev. Bds. of '75. 85	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.107
California 7s............111⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.107
Connecticut 6s...........101	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.107
Alabama 5s............... 69	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.107
Alabama 8s............... 98	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.101
Ark. 6s, Funded.......... 53	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75.101
Ark.7s,L.R.& Ft.S.iss.... 53	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76.101
Ohio 6s, '75.............104	

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83....... 93	Tol. & W. 2d............ 90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87....... 90	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.... 83
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.... 99	Gt. W. 2d, '93.......... 86
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs'n.... 90	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90.. 86
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.......105	Gal. & Chi. Ext.........103⅛
Erie 1st Ext.............101⅛	Gal. & Chi. 2d.......... 97
Erie 1st Ind............. 95	Chi., R. I. & Pac.......101⅛
Erie 2d 7s, '79.......... 98	Morris & Essex 1st......103
Erie 3d 7s, '83.......... 95	Morris & Essex 2d.......100⅛
Erie 4th 7s, '80......... 89	Clev. & Tol. S. F.......100
Erie 5th 7s, '88......... 95	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st...104⅛
Buf., N.Y.& E. 1st,'77... 93	P., Ft. W. & Chi.2d.....100⅛
Long Dock bds............ 93	P., Ft. W. & Chi.3d..... 98
H. R. 7s 2d M.S.F.,'85...104⅛	Clev. & P. Con. S. F.... 92
H. R. 7s 3d, '75.........100	Clev. & P. 2d...........100
Har. 1st 7s..............102⅛	Clev. & P. 3d...........100
H. Con. M. & S. F. 6s.... 93⅛	Clev. & P. 4th.......... 94
Alb. & Susq. 2d bds...... 95	Chi. & Alt. S. F........102
M. C. 1st 8s, '82........120	Chi. & Alt. 1st.........101
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ ct. 1st..111	Chi. & Alt. Inc......... 95
Mich. So. 7 ₱ ct. 2d..... 98	Ohio & Miss. 1st........ 99⅛
M.S.& N.I.S.F.7 ₱ ct.....101⅛	Ohio & Miss. Con........ 92
Pac. 7s guar. by Mo...... 98	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st..... 93
Cen. Pac. bds............ 98⅛	St. L. & Iron Mt. 1st... 94⅛
Un. Pac. 1st bds......... 87	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s....108⅛
Un. Pac. L. G. 7s........ 81⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st....... 93
Un. Pac. Inc. 10s........ 82	Marietta & Cin. 1st..... 95⅛
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct., '75....106	Chi. & Mil. 1st......... 91
Alt. & T. H. 1st......... 98	Joliet & Chi. 1st.......104
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf....... 88	C., C. & Ind. 1st....... 98
Chi. & N. W. S. F........101	C., C. & Ind.2d......... 71
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds.... 93	Tol., P. & W. E. D...... 88⅛
Chi. & N.W.Con. bds...... 92⅛	Tol., P. & W. W. D...... 89
Chi. & N.W.Ext. bds...... 88	Tol., P. & W. 2d........ 77
Chi. & N. W. 1st.........100	N. Y. & N. H. 6s........ 99
Han. & St. Jo. Con.......102	Bos., H. & E. guar...... 22
Tol. & W. 1st Ext........ 98	Cedar F. & Min. 1st..... 84
T. & W. 1st S. L. Div.... 89⅛	

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York..................133	Bank of the Republic.118
Manhattan.................152	Bank of N. America..104⅛
Merchants'................118	Hanover..............104
Mechanics'................135	Metropolitan.........137
Union.....................135	East River...........112⅛
America...................146	Market...............120
City......................225	Nassau...............108
Tradesmen's...............150	Corn Exchange........129
Mechanics' & Traders'.....130	St. Nicholas.........125
Gallatin National.........121	Marine...............165
Merchants' Exchange.......100	Importers' & Traders'183
Leather Manufactur's......190	Park.................155
Commerce..................118	Manuf. & Merchants'..101
Mechanics' B'k Ass........115	Central National.....105⅛
Ocean..................... 95	Second National......180
Mercantile................120	Fourth National......112
American Exchange.........115	Ninth National.......116

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 27, 1871.

Gold receipts	$591,582 82
Gold payments	138,888 13
Gold balance	60,675,566 72
Currency receipts	253,895 56
Currency payments	1,495,112 34
Currency balance	4,847,928 10
Customs	558,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JULY 27.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	100⅜	101
City 6s, new	101	Sales
Camden and Amboy	126⅜	127
Pennsylvania Central	60⅜	60⅞
Reading	111½	111⅝
Lehigh Valley	60½	60¼
Catawissa Preferred	46⅜	47
Philadelphia and Erie	28	28⅜
Northern Central	40½	40¾
Lehigh Navigation	37⅜	38
Lehigh Gold Loan	91	91⅞

The semi-annual interest on the New-Jersey Midland First Mortgage Gold Bonds, due Aug. 1, will be paid at the office of Messrs. GEORGE OPDYKE & Co., No. 25 Nassau-street, on and after that date.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS, WITH STATE INDORSEMENT.

The undersigned offer for sale a limited amount of FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the MONTGOMERY AND EUFAULA RAILROAD COMPANY, *indorsed by the State of Alabama*, bearing Eight Per Cent. Interest in Gold, payable in New-York, March and September. Issue limited to $16,000 per mile on finished road.

Ample funds have been provided for the completion of this road by October next, and the funds for meeting the interest due in September next have already been placed in our hands.

The business of this road promises to be large and profitable, and we confidently recommend its indorsed Mortgage Bonds to those seeking investments as both safe and advantageous. Price for the present 95 per cent. and accrued interest.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ NASHVILLE AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Sinking Fund Bonds, principal and interest GUARANTEED BY THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY. For sale at 87½ and accrued interest by THE GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK, No. 36 Wall-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

☞ OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, July 24, 1871.

To persons DESIRING TO INVEST MONEY or to FUND THEIR FIVE-TWENTIES, we offer and recommend, with the fullest confidence, the FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, as an ENTIRELY SAFE AND RELIABLE INVESTMENT.

The great value of the property now existing, in completed road in successful operation, RENDERS THE SECURITY AMPLE, AND INDEPENDENT OF FUTURE CONTINGENCIES.

THE TRAFFIC awaiting the extension of the Road to the Ohio River as a great East and West Trunk Line, now in progress and rapidly approaching completion, WILL BE IMMENSE AND PROFITABLE.

The experienced, prudent and honorable management for which the Company is distinguished, and the well-known character of its officers and directors, are a sufficient guarantee of good faith, and insure for their securities a high credit and standing in the market, which must render them always popular and salable.

The exchange of Five-twenties for these Bonds may now be made with a profit of about twenty per cent., and a continuance of six per cent., gold, interest.

Price, 92 and accrued interest from May 1. The Bonds are in denominations of $1,000, $500, $100.

FISK & HATCH.

☞ JULY INVESTMENTS.

JAY COOKE & CO. are now selling the First Mortgage 7.30 Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, bearing Seven and Three-tenths per Cent. gold interest, (more than eight per cent. currency,) and secured by first and only mortgage on the entire road and equipments, and on more than 23,000 acres of land to every miles of track, or 500 acres of land to each $1,000 bond. The highest current price will be paid for United States Five-twenties and all other marketable securities received in exchange.

Pamphlets, maps and full information will be furnished on application by JAY COOKE & CO., Philadelphia, New-York and Washington, and by banks and bankers generally throughout the country.

☞ TANNER & CO., BANKERS,

No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Buy and Sell, at current market rates, the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT (8) PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest payable August and February, in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of U. S. taxes.

TANNER & CO., No. 11 WALL-ST.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY offer a rare chance for safe and profitable investment. They are a first and only lien upon the Road, which is now nearly completed, the rolling stock, telegraph, land grant, and all the property of the Company. The lands are released from taxation, and are worth more than the whole amount of the mortgage. The Road will form the great air-line route from Chicago and Milwaukee to St. Paul and the North-west. Bonds for sale at 90 and interest in currency, by WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st., where pamphlets and further information can be obtained.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 27, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	13	Hides, bales	5
Bees-wax, pks	8	Leather, sides	1,884
Cotton, bales	423	Moss, bales	17
Cotton-seed oil, bbls	25	Spirits Turp., bbls	67
Copper, bbls	92	Oil-cake, pks	1,500
Dried Fruit, pks	7	Pork, pks	510
Eggs, bbls	1,248	Cut-meats, pks	88
Flour, bbls	8,545	Lard, pks	1,594
Wheat, bushels	77,393	Stearine, pks	126
Corn, bushels	250,724	Butter, pks	2,838
Oats, bushels	28,465	Cheese, pks	5,261
Flaxseed, bags	14	Tallow, pks	129
B. E. Peas, bags	3	Tobacco, hhds	524
Corn-meal, bbls	868	Tobacco, bxs. & cs	1,371
Oat-meal, bbls	172	Whisky, bbls	503
Hemp, bales	12	Wool, bales	194
Hops, bales	99		

The export clearances, since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Russia*, for Liverpool—72 cases Tobacco, 102 hhds. Tobacco, 293 pks. Tobacco, 775 bales Hops, 58 pks. Butter, 150 bales Cotton, 12,693 bags Ore, 6 pks. Skins.

By the ship *Berkshire*, for London—2,400 Staves, 279 bales Hops, 50,256 bushels Wheat, 8,179 bushels Corn, 226 hhds. Tobacco, 1,480 bbls. Flour, 112 cases wooden-ware.

By the ship *Golden City*, for London—32,705 bushels Corn, 3,000 bags Oil-cake, 230 hhds. Tobacco, 4,800 Staves, 1,700 Oars, 200 cases Lobsters, 50 cases Pine-apples, 15 tons Horns, 250 boxes Oxide Zinc, 7,591 bushels Wheat.

By the ship *Loch Ness*, for Glasgow—3,360 Staves, 152 bbls. Resin, 38 hhds. Tobacco, 98 bags Scraps, 38,881 bushels Corn, 18,842 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Roycroft*, for Cork and orders—3,765 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Gustavo*, for Gottenberg—1,082 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Montana*, for Cronstadt—3,940 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 1,500 boxes Extract.

ASHES—Have been in more request at from $7 25 @$7 75 for Pots, and at $9@$9 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Has been firm and in demand, with light offerings of prime noted.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Trade has been quite slow in all lines, with fair offerings of stock on the basis of old prices.

BRICKS—There has been a moderate show of activity in the leading kinds of stock, without any material changes as to prices.

CANDLES—Have been selling in small lots at unchanged figures. Market dull.

CEMENT—Has been steady, but rather quiet.

COCOA—Is held at full previous quotations, but is meeting with a slow sale.

COFFEE—Rio has been in good demand at full and buoyant prices, with sales reported of 6,187 bags by the *South America*, and 1,157 bags by the *John Shay*, on private terms. The stock of Rio in first hands this morning was 97,997 bags here, and 74,793 bags at the other distributing ports. Cargo prices of Rio are now quoted thus: Ordinary cargoes, 10¾c.@10⅞c.; fair cargoes, 11¼c.@11½c.; good cargoes, 11¾c.@12c.; prime cargoes, 12¼c.@12⅜c.; extreme range for lots, 10¾c.@13¼c., gold, ₱ lb., in bond, 30@60 days' credit. The amount of Rio afloat and loading for New-York is reported at 23,000 bags, and for other ports in the United States, 42,200 bags. Maracaibo has been in demand at former prices; sales, 313 bags, by the *Allemania*, on private terms. Of the recent movements in other than Rio, Messrs. C. AMANN & Co. give this summary: 15,771 mats Java, ex *Cyclone* and *Agincourt*, sold for consumption on private terms; 3,635 bags Maracaibo, ex *Allemania* and *Ilva*, sold in lots for consumption on private terms; 1,533 bags Laguayra, 500 bags Jamaica, 725 bags Savanilla, 198 bags African, sold in lots for consumption within our range. The market continues very strong, with more inquiry from the trade. The stock of other than Rio in first hands includes 46,932 bags and 42,867 mats, including of Java, 42,867 Grass mats; of Ceylon, 8,676 bags; Maracaibo, 8,004 bags; Laguayra, 11,735 bags; Jamaica, 1,427 bags; Costa Rica, 7,652 bags; Manila, 225 bags; Mexican, 1,849 bags; Malabar, 5,080 bags; Savanilla, 184 bags, and of Curacoa, 120 bags. We quote: Java at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 13c.@18c.; Laguayra, 14c.@15½c.; Rio, 10¾c.@13¼c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 16½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 13c.@15½c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@17c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@18c.; Savanilla, 13c.@15½c.; Curacoa, 13c.@15c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9¾c.@10c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—The market has been dull, since our last, and the advantage as to price has been in favor of purchasers, particularly on the better grades, which have been offered rather more freely. Sales have been reported since our last, of 1,266 bales, including 802 bales to shippers, and 464 bales to spinners. For forward delivery, prices have been quoted 1-16c.@⅛c. ₱ lb. lower, with sales of 11,600 bales, basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for July, 200 bales at 19¼c.; August, 500 bales 19 5-16c., 700 bales 19⅝c.; September, 700 bales at 19 7-16c., 900 bales at 19⅜c.; October, 200 bales at 19c.; December, 100 bales 18⅞c.; January, 100 bales at 18¾c. And today, for July, 100 bales at 19 3-16c.; August, 1,500 bales at 19¼c., 1,100 bales at 19 3-16c.; September, 1,300 bales at 19⅛c., 700 bales at 19 5-16c., 100 bales at 19¼c.; October, 200 bales at 19 1-16c., 1,700 bales at 19c.; November, 500 bales at 18¾c.; 100 bales each November, December and January at 18¾c., together; December, 200 bales at 18¾c., 500 bales at 18 11-16c. Exchange—5-16c. paid to exchange 300 bales December for 300 bales October; ⅛c. paid to exchange 200 bales December for 200 bales October. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: August, 19⅝c.; September, 19.48c.; October, 19.07c.; November, 18.82c.; December, 18.75c.; January, 18.75c. The receipts at this port today were 423 bales, including 205 bales from Norfolk, 19 bales from Savannah and 199 bales per railroad.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞	16
Good Ordinary	17⅝	17⅝	17⅞	18⅛
Low Middling	19⅛	19⅜	19⅝	19⅞
Middling	20⅛	20⅜	21⅛	21⅜
Good Middling	21⅜	22	22⅛	22⅜

The quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	6,325
Receipts last week	7,774
Receipts since the preceding week	6,570
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	1,066,869
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	769,248
Receipts preceding year	658,420
Exports since our last	150
Exports since Sept. 1	609,318
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	430,242
Exports for the year ending September, 1869	323,307
Estimated stock here	80,000

The Cotton Exchange makes the following statement of the receipts at the ports today and thus far this week, with comparisons:

	Thursday. Sales.	Thus far this week without today. Bales.	Thus far last week incl'g today. Bales.	Total last week. Bales.	Total this week last year. Bales.
Galveston	126	880	1,310	1,524	244
New-Orleans	772	2,435	3,729	4,806	1,468
Mobile	43	525	861	936	202
Savannah	ca. 200	478	519	678	1,607
Charleston	ca. 100	506	933	1,130	705
Wilmington	25	120	179	219	....
Norfolk	78	430	607	679	271
Baltimore	24	230	378	395	315
New-York	190	538	295	371	1,227
Boston	6	15	68	74	445
City Point	....	....	....	15	....
Total	1,573	6,217	8,579	10,826	6,544
This day last week	890	....	Vs. 15	10,925	
This day last year	541	....	Vs.		6,544
Total since Sept. 1, 1870					3,923,030
Same time last year					2,848,120

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—There has been a slow movement in all kinds of stock, without any remarkable fluctuations in values.

FEATHERS—The demand has been light within the range of previous figures.

FISH—Trade has been on a restricted scale; prices have not varied materially.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A more confident inquiry has been made for low grades of State and Western Flour, particularly for superfine brands, which have been quoted up 10c.@15c., and for the more desirable grades of shipping extras, which have been quoted 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl. higher, on much lighter offerings. Trade and family brands have attracted less attention within the previous range. A lot of 500 bbls. rejected extra State was placed at $5 35 ₱ bbl., delivered. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,200 bbls., all told, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 65@$5 25, chiefly at $5 10@$5 20; very inferior to very good Extra State at $5 65@$6; very good to fancy at $6@$6 50; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $5 50@$5 80; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 60@$5 90 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	$3 60@$4 50
Sour Flour	4 50@ 5 60
Superfine State and Western	4 65@ 5 25
Extra State	5 65@ 6 50
Extra City, shipping brands	5 65@ 6 50
Extra Genesee	6 50@ 8 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 60@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 95@ 8 25
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 65@ 5 80
Extra Western, trade and family brands	5 85@ 8 25
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	5 85@ 9 50

Southern Flour has been in rather better request at about previous rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,100 bbls., at $5 45@$6 70 for poor to good, and $6 70@$10 for good to very choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in moderate demand at from $3 90 @$5 50 for inferior to choice ₱ bbl.; sales, 320 bbls. Corn-meal continues in fair demand, ranging from $3 25@$3 90 for White and Yellow Western; $3 55@$3 70 for Jersey, and $4@$4 10 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 475 bbls.

FRUIT—The market has been without activity, but values show no important alteration.

GRAIN—There has been a moderate trade reported in Wheat, since our last, mainly for shipment, though partly for milling. The outward movement has been checked by the stringency in ocean freights, which operates against the execution of export orders. The offerings of most kinds have been fair, partly for forward delivery, and while holders at the opening seemed quite confident in their views, a more accommodating disposition was manifested toward the close. Prices wound up in favor of buyers, particularly on Spring, though the principal holders were reluctant to make important concessions. The main business was in sailing vessel grades of No. 2 Spring at from $1 38@$1 40, closing with $1 38 bid and $1 40 asked; and in Red and Amber Winter at from $1 38@$1 44 for new, chiefly at $1 42@$1 44 for good to prime, including some four boat loads of the latter to arrive reported at $1 44, and $1 45@$1 48 for old, mostly at $1 45@$1 46, ₱ bushel. The dealings in White Wheat were on a limited scale, within our range, mainly in low grades, at from $1 40@$1 45 for soft to fair ordinary Western, for shipment. No. 1 Spring was scarce, and held at $1 45@$1 46, with $1 43 reported bid for the best samples, afloat. The general market closed with a less buoyant tone. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 128,000 bushels, including White Western, in lots, at $1 40@$1 55; Red and Amber Western at $1 38@$1 43, chiefly at $1 45@$1 46 for old, and $1 40@$1 44 for new; No. 1 Spring at $1 43 reported bid, with $1 45@$1 46 asked; No. 2 Spring at $1 38@$1 40, afloat; Soft do., $1 33@$1 37; White Genesee, $1 50@$1 65; Red and Amber State, $1 42@$1 44; new White Southern (nominally) at $1 50@$1 55; new Amber do. at $1 38@$1 43 ₱ bushel. Corn has been offered more freely, and though holders evinced confidence early in the day, insisting on full prices the, the advantage toward the close turned in favor of buyers, leading to quite an extensive business. The trade was mostly in Mixed Western, at from 68c.@69c. for sailing-vessel grades, with the chief dealings at 68½c.@68¾c., for fair to good, and 69c. for strictly prime, closing with 68½c.@68¾c. as the ruling quotations for the more desirable samples of dry afloat, and 68c. in store. A few boat-loads of choice high Mixed Western, nearly Yellow, were placed at 70c.@70½c. ₱ bushel. Yellow Corn was moderately sought after and quoted about steady. White continued scarce and nominal. Sales have been reported since our last of 189,000 bushels at 66c.@70½c. for inferior to choice New Mixed Western, chiefly at 68½c.@68¾c. for dry samples of Canal, afloat, and 68c. for do., in store, and 66c.@68c. for steamer grades; 70c.@72½c. for Yellow Western and Southern; and, nominally, 81c.@85c. for White Western and Southern. Rye has been very dull within the nominal range of from 83c.@98c. for ordinary to choice new Western, and $1@$1 10 for New State. Barley-malt continues in moderate demand from $1 35 @$1 40 for very good to choice Canada; $1 40@$1 50 for fancy City, and on private terms for common Western. Oats have been in light stock and moderate request at very firm prices. The offerings embraced few strictly prime samples. The poorer grades of new were in rather better supply, and not in favor with buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 35,000 bushels at 57c.@71c., as the extremes, for inferior to fancy New and Old Mixed and White Western and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 63½c. for Mixed Western, 63c.@64½c. for State, 67c.@71c. for White Western and Ohio, from track, store and delivered, 58c.@62c. for new crop Jersey and Southern, and 51c. for damaged Western, ₱ bushel. The export clearances here since our last have been 1,480 bbls. Flour, 57,847 bushels Wheat, and 40,884 bushels Corn for London; 18,841 bushels Wheat and 38,881 bushels Corn for Glasgow. And from Philadelphia, 39,762 bushels Red Winter Wheat for Antwerp. The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tidewater from the commencement of navigation to and including the 22d of July in the years indicated:

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Canal opened	May 6.	May 10.	April 24.
Flour, bbls	141,800	135,100	107,400
Wheat, bushels	6,232,400	6,013,300	5,705,100
Corn, bushels	2,254,900	1,021,300	7,110,300
Barley, bushels	11,800	82,400	40,400
Oats, bushels	1,431,100	1,184,800	1,311,300
Rye, bushels	209,500	262,600	57,900
Malt, bushels	96,000	168,300	373,700
Feed, lbs	3,621,900	4,180,200	2,941,800

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Though quiet were held with much confidence at late quotations; sales, 740 bales Bagging, part at Boston, at 16c.@16½c.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in fair demand at $1 10@$1 15 for shipping, and $1 25@$1 55 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been in request at from 65c.@$1 70 for the range of qualities. Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been moderately sought after at from 8c.@15c. for the range of the crop of 1870, and 2c.@7c. for older growth, ₱ lb. Receipts, 99 bales; exports, 1,054 bales.

HONEY—Has been quiet and nominal at 82c.@86c., sold for Cuba, in bond. No stock in first hands.

HIDES—There has not been much animation in the general market. Desirable lots have been held with a fair show of confidence on a rather better call noted. We quote: *Dry Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 21@23 lbs., 25c.@26c.; Buenos Ayres, 25@27 lbs., 25c.@26c., gold, selected; Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 20@22 lbs., 21c.@22c., gold, as they run; Montevideo, 20@23 lbs., 24c.@24½c.; Corrientes, 21@23 lbs., 23c.@23½c.; Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs., 22c.@23½c.; Orinoco, 20@23 lbs., 21c.@21½c.; California, 21@25 lbs., 22c.@22½c., gold, selected; Central American, 18@22 lbs., 18c.@19c.; San Juan, 21@23 lbs., 17c.@18c.; Matamoras, 23@25 lbs., 19c.@20c.; Vera Cruz, 18@19 lbs., 19c.; Tampico, 20@22 lbs., 19c.@19½c.; Porto Caballo, 20@23 lbs., 18c.@19c.; Maracaibo, 20@23 lbs., 18c.@18c.; Bogota, 18@21 lbs., 19½c.@20½c.; Truxillo, 16@18 lbs., 19c.@20c., gold, as they run; Rio Hache, 17@20 lbs., 15c.@17c.; Curacao, 18@22 lbs., 12c.@16c.@17c., gold, as they run; Port au Platte, 16@18 lbs., 17c.; Bahia, 17@21 lbs., 19c.; Western, 18@24 lbs., 16c.@18c.; Southern, 18@16 lbs., 16c.@18c., currency, as they run. *Dry-salted Hides*—Maracaibo, 30@32 lbs., 12c.@13c.; Maranham, 26@30 lbs., 13c.@13½c.; Pernambuco, 28@29 lbs., 12½c.@13c.; Matamoras, 28@32 lbs., 17c.@18c.; Savanilla, 28@28 lbs., 12c.@13c.; Bahia, 25@28 lbs., 11½c.@12c.; Chili, 28@30 lbs., 17c.@18c.; Sandwich Islands, 28@32 lbs., 12c.@13c., gold, as they run; Southern and Western, 20@26 lbs., 14c.@15c., currency, as they run. *Wet-salted Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 45@50 lbs., 12½c.@13c.; Rio Grande, 40@50 lbs., 12½c.@12½c.; California, 45@50 lbs., 11c.@11½c.; Para, 35@40 lbs., 10c.@10½c., gold, selected; New-Orleans, 70@80 lbs., 11c.; Texas, 60@70 lbs., 11c.@12½c.; City Slaughter, Ox, 60@80 lbs., 11½c.@11½c.; City Slaughter, Cow, 45@60 lbs., 10½c.@11c., currency, selected. *Upper-leather Hides*—Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 10@13 lbs., 25½c.@26c., gold, selected; Minas, 15@18 lbs., 20c., gold, as they run; Sierra Leone, 9@10 lbs., 35c.; Gambia and Bissau, 8@9 lbs., 26c.@27c., currency, selected; Zanzibar, 10@12 lbs., 18c.@18½c., currency, as they run. *East India Hides*—Calcutta Slaughter, Cow, 9½@12½ lbs., 15½c.@15½c.; Calcutta Dead Green, 8@9 lbs., 13c.; Calcutta Buffalo, 19@22 lbs., 10½c.@11½c., gold; Manila and Batavia Buffalo, 20@22 lbs., 8c.@9c.; Singapore Buffalo, 25@27 lbs., 9c.@10c.; Penang Cow, 10@12 lbs., 13c.@14c., currency.

LATHS, LIME AND LUMBER—The demand has been on a moderate scale, in most instances, on the basis of previous quotations. The Albany *Argus* says: "The Lumber markets in different directions continue in a healthy condition. As the slack season begins to pass away there are signs of business picking up. Besides increased local consumption, there have lately been more shipping orders from South America and the West India Islands, as well as some shipments to California. The English market for Deals continues good. Builders and customers have little stock on hand, and are purchasing to meet their contracts. The indications are favorable for an active Fall trade. Up to this time the Chicago market has been very quiet; but within the last few days it has been excited, and owing to a falling off in receipts and an increased demand, an advance has been established of at least $1 ₱ M. on good mill run of green lumber. The mills north are not running at present on account of low water, and very little Spruce and Hemlock are coming forward. The stock on hand is very light. The transactions in Pine Lumber have been larger since our last. Michigan Pine is very firm, with an upward tendency. Prices are unchanged. The receipts at Buffalo during the week by lake and rail are reported at 6,861,800 feet, and at Oswego by lake, 9,665,000 feet. The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals for the third week in July were:

	Bds & sctling. Feet.	Shingles. M.	Staves. lbs.
1871	12,193,700	1,428	862,900
1870	16,563,700	655	874,500

Of the Boards and Scantling received, 9,356,700 feet were by the Erie and 2,837,000 feet by the Champlain Canal. The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to July 23, were:

	Bds & sctling. Feet.	Shingles. M.	Staves. lbs.
1871	161,520,000	14,749	6,307,200
1870	151,217,900	8,262	7,049,800

Lake Freights are $2 75@3 25 to Buffalo and $3@$3 50 to Oswego. Canal Freights from Buffalo to Albany are $6 on Hard Wood, and $5 on Soft; from Oswego to Albany, $3.

River and Eastern Freights are unchanged. We quote:

To New-York, ₱ M	$1 50
To Bridgeport and New-Haven	2 00
To Norwich and Middletown	2 00
To Hartford and Providence	3 00
To Boston, soft wood	4 00
To Boston, hard wood	5 00
Staves ₱ ton to Boston	2 50

LEATHER—The demand has been more satisfactory for desirable qualities with a fair show of steadiness in values. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Buenos Ayres, Middle, 28c.@29c.; Buenos Ayres, Light, 26c.@27c.; California, Heavy, 27½c.@28c.; California, Middle, 27½c.@28c.; California, Light, 25c.@26c.; Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Orinoco, &c., Middle, 26c.@27½c.; Orinoco, &c., Light, 24½c.@25½c.; Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 22½c.@25c.; Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 18c.@19c.; Rough, 29c.@32c.; Union, Cropped, Heavy, 33c.@37c.; Cropped, Middle, 34c.@38c.; Cropped, Light, 33c.@37c.; Bellies, 17c.@19c.; Oak, Rough, all weights, 32c.@37c.; Rough, Southern, all weights, 27c.@30c.

METALS—The demand for Ingot Copper has been fair, on the basis of 23c.@23½c. ₱ lb. Iron has been quiet at about former quotations; sales 100 tons No. 1 American Pig at $35; 275 tons Glengarnock do., in lots, at $32@$32 50; and 500 tons old double-headed Rails, on private terms. Nothing really new in Lead, Spelter, or Zinc. Tin has been held firmly, but has been less active; sales 5 tons English at 35½c., gold, ₱ lb.; 300 boxes Charcoal Plates at $8 75, gold; and 250 boxes Charcoal Terne at $8 25, gold, ₱ box.

MOLASSES—The demand for all kinds has been quite moderate at former quotations; 340 hhds. Porto Rico changed hands on private terms. The stock in first hands this morning included 3,088 hhds. Cuba, 3,110 hhds. Porto Rico, 2,982 hhds. English Islands, and 6,100 bbls. New-Orleans. We quote nominally as follows: Porto Rico at from 35c.@65c. for new; Cuba, 20c.@28c. for old, and 23c.@45c. for new; English Islands, 35c.@48c., and New-Orleans, 35c.@65c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quiet and rather less firm, with Strained quoted at $3 10 ₱ 280 lbs.; sales 500 bbls. on private terms; exports, 152 bbls. Tar has been in light request at unchanged figures; sales 50 bbls. Washington at $3 50 ₱ bbl. Spirits Turpentine has been more active and quoted generally strong in price, with sales reported of 350 bbls. at 57c.@57½c. for merchantable, and 58c. for New-York pks.; also, 270 bbls., to arrive, part at 55c. ₱ gallon; receipts, 67 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine, 57c.@58c.; Crude nominal; Resin, $2 95@$3 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $3 40@$4; Pitch, $2 75 ₱ bbl.

OILS—The jobbing call has been rather more confident, and the market has been quoted steady for most kinds.

PETROLEUM—In most lines business has been dull, but on a steady basis as to price. Crude, in bulk, has been inactive, at 14½c.@14¾c. ₱ gallon. Shipping Crude has been very quiet at 18½c.@18¾c. here, and 18c.@18¼c. at Philadelphia, ₱ gallon. The receipts of Crude at Philadelphia today were 1,010 bbls. The Creek advices have been of a lifeless market, on the basis of $4 80@$4 85 on the Lower, and $4 50@$4 55 for Upper, ₱ bbl. Refined Oil has been in slack request at about former rates, with sales reported here of 3,500 bbls. Standard White, early delivery, (old contracts,) at 25¼c.; 500 bbls. do., new contract, at 25½c., ₱ gallon. And at Philadelphia, 1,000 bbls. Standard White, early delivery, at 24½c.; 1,000 bbls. do., August, at 25¼c. The receipts at Philadelphia were 4,840 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 3,765 bbls. for Cork and orders, 1,082 bbls. for Gottenburg, and 3,940 bbls. for Cronstadt. And from Philadelphia, 190,234½ gallons Crude for Dunkirk, 205,779½ gallons Refined for Hamburg, and 1,000 gallons do. for Ponce, P. R. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in very slack demand at 28½c.@29½c., ₱ gallon. Naphtha has been inactive at 9½c.@10c., in shipping order, and 14c.@14½c., in cases, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—The offerings of Pork have been liberal and prices have been quoted lower, leading to rather active dealings. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,656 bbls., in lots, at $14 for City and Western Mess; $11 25@$11 75 for new Prime to extra Prime; $12 50@$13 for Prime Mess; $13@$13 25 for Sour Mess; $16 50 for Clear, and $11 75@$12 for Rumpe, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery a fairly active demand was noted for Western Mess on the reduced basis of $14, seller August; $14 12½@$14 15, seller September; $14 25, seller October, and $14, seller December and January; sales, 7,500 bbls. Dressed Hogs continue in fair request at from 6½c.@7½c. ₱ lb. Cut-meats continue in demand at 13c.@14c. for Hams; 15½c.@16c. for do., in tight tcs.; 5½c.@6½c. for Shoulders; 14½c.@16c. for Smoked and Sugar-cured, ₱ lb.; sales equal to 200 pks. Bacon has been less active at 8½c.@9c. for long cured fancy cuts; sales, 80 pks. Lard has been moderately dealt in at about former rates. The offerings of stock have been fair. Sales have been reported of 950 tcs. and bbls., for prompt delivery, at 9½c.@10¼c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 10⅛c. for Western Steam, 10½c. for choice do. and Kettle-rendered, 10c.@10½c. for New, and 9¾c.@10c. for City. Also, 750 tcs. prime Steam, seller August, at 10½c. Prime Beef has been inactive, with sales reported of only small lots at $8@$12 50 for Plain Mess, $12 50@$16 50 for Extra, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef continues nominal at from $19@$23 50 for Prime Mess, and $22@$25 for India Mess, ₱ tierce. Beef Hams continue very quiet at from $18@$28 for the range of qualities, ₱ bbl. Butter has been in moderate request at steady rates, including State, fair to prime, quoted at 25c.@32c., and very inferior to fair at 13c.@23c.; Western, fair to prime, at 13c.@25c., and inferior to fair at 10c.@18c. ₱ lb.; the day's receipts were 2,838 pks. Cheese has been in fair demand at from 9c.@10½c. for fair to fancy Factory; 9c.@10½c. for fair to extra State Farm Dairy; 5c.@9c. for Western; the day's receipts were 5,261 boxes.

RICE—Has been in moderate supply and demand within our previous range, including Carolina at $7 50 @$9, and Rangoon at $6 50@$7, ₱ 100 lbs.; sales 50 tcs. Carolina and 500 bags Rangoon within the range; stock of Rangoon, 9,000 bags.

SALT—Has been rather slow of sale, yet quoted firm.

SALTPETRE—Has been inactive at unchanged figures.

SEEDS—The market has been dull for all kinds, without quotable alterations in values.

SKINS—There has been a very moderate movement reported in all kinds since our last, on the basis of former rates.

SOAP—There has been rather more call for the leading kinds, including Castile at 11½c.@11¾c.; Colgate's Pale, 7⅛c.; Family, 8¼c., and No. 1, 6½c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—The market shows rather more animation, with considerable steadiness as to values.

SUGARS—The demand has been fairly active for Raw, with a firm market noted on a comparatively moderate offering of stock. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,790 hhds. at 9⅛c.@9¾c. for fully fair to good Refining Cuba; 9⅛c. for good Refining Porto Rico; 9⅛c.@9⅝c. for Refining Demerara; 11½c.@12⅛c. for Grocery Demerara and Guadaloupe; 9c.@9⅛c. for Refining Martinique; 10½c. for Centrifugal; 11½c. for St. Jago, clarified; 10½c. for Grocery Porto Rico, and on private terms for (153 hhds.) St. Croix. We now quote: Fair to good Refining grades Cuba, 9⅝c.@9⅞c.; fair to choice Grocery grades, 10c.@10½c.; Porto Rico refining grades range from 8½c.@9⅞c., and Grocery from 10c.@11c. ₱ lb. No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar has been quoted at 10c.⅛. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair request at 11c.@13½c., as the extremes. The movements in Raw Sugars since July 1, Messrs. C. AMANN & Co. sum up thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock July 1, 1871	85,955	85,894	266,582	10,466
Receipts since July 1	31,382	16,860	52,502	1,721
Total	117,337	102,754	319,084	12,187
Sales since July 1	34,704	13,449	32,050	1,128
Stock July 27, 1871	82,533	89,305	287,034	11,059
Stock July 28, 1870	98,553	123,212	375,233	1,484
Stock July 29, 1869	130,766	148,741	120,025	2,416
Stock Aug. 1, 1868	104,415	54,375	44,336	....

TALLOW &c—Tallow has been less active and less buoyant. Sales have been reported of 139,000 lbs. Tallow at 8⅜c.@9⅛c. for very common to prime, chiefly 9⅛c. for prime; also 42,500 lbs. Stearine at 10½c.@12⅛c., chiefly at 12⅛c.; 23,000 lbs. common Grease at 6⅛c.@6⅛c., chiefly 6⅛c.

TEAS—The demand shows some improvement, but there is no general activity. Values are quoted steady. We quote Green, common to fair Hyson, in job lots, within the range of 45c.@60c.; good to fine Hyson, 65c.@80c.; extra fine to finest Hyson, 85c.@$1; common to fair Young Hyson, 44c.@55c.; good to fine Young Hyson, 60c.@85c.; extra fine to finest Young Hyson, 90c.@$1 20; common to fair Gunpowder and Imperial, 62c.@80c.; good to fine, 90c.@$1 10; extra fine to finest, $1 15@$1 40; common to fair Twankay, 34c.@37c.; good to fine Twankay, 38c.@40c.; extra fine to finest Twankay, 45c.@48c.; common to fair uncolored Japan, 60c.@70c.; good to fine uncolored Japan, 75c.@85c.; extra fine to finest Uncolored Japan, 90c.@$1 10; common to fair Oolong, 50c.@60c.; good to fine Oolong, 62c.@88c.; extra fine to finest Oolong, 90c.@$1 30; common to fair Souchong, 47c.@60c.; good to fine Souchong, 65c.@80c.; extra fine to finest Souchong, 85c.@$1 10 ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Continues in moderate demand at steady prices, with sales reported of 290 bbls. at 96c. for iron-bound pks. ₱ gallon. Receipts, 503 bbls.

WOOL—Though business has been on a moderate scale, values have been quite strong on most kinds of stock, with no pressure to place desirable samples at less than full asking rates. The call from manufacturers has been fair for the medium and better qualities of both fleece and pulled.

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK.

New-York, Michigan, Indiana and Wisconsin.	
Saxony Fleece	58c.@72c.
Three-quarter and Full-blood Merino	56c.@60c.
Half-blood Fleece	57c.@60c.
Quarter-blood Fleece	55c.@58c.
Common Fleece	52c.@55c.
Combing Fleece	60c.@63c.
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Selected Saxony Fleece	70c.@75c.
Saxony Fleece	62c.@65c.
Three-quarter and Full-blood Merino	60c.@62c.
Half-blood Fleece	60c.@62c.
Quarter-blood Fleece	57c.@60c.
Common Fleece	55c.@58c.
Combing Fleece	62c.@65c.
Iowa, Vermont and Illinois.	
Three-quarter and Full-blood Merino	52c.@57c.
Half-blood Fleece	52c.@57c.
Quarter-blood Fleece	50c.@55c.
Combing Fleece	58c.@62c.
Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee.	
Washed Fleece	37c.@60c.
Unwashed Fleece	46c.@50c.
Unwashed Combing	50c.@53c.
Canada Fleece	63c.@65c.
Tub-washed Wool.	
Choice	68c.@70c.
Fair	65c.@68c.
Inferior and burry	50c.@65c.
Pulled Wool.	
New-York City extra Pulled	53c.@55c.
New-York City super Pulled	53c.@55c.
New-York City No. 1 Pulled	37c.@40c.
Lambs' Wool	50c.@55c.
Western super and extra	50c.@53c.
Country extra Pulled	55c.@58c.
Country super Pulled	52c.@55c.
Country No. 1 Pulled	40c.@42c.
California.	
Spring Clip, fine	40c.@45c.
Spring Clip, medium	40c.@45c.
Spring Clip, low grades and burry	36c.@40c.
Fall Clip, A 1	32c.@35c.
Fall Clip, low grades and burry	28c.@30c.
Extra Pulled	47c.@50c.
Super Pulled	45c.@47c.
Low Pulled	38c.@42c.
Texas.	
Fine	40c.@45c.
Medium	40c.@45c.
Low	37c.@40c.
Inferior	36c.@38c.
Very burry	32c.@36c.
And for Foreign Wools.	
Cape of Good Hope	40c.@42c.
Mestiza Pulled, X and XX	70c.@75c.
Mestiza Pulled, low grades	65c.@70c.
Buenos Ayres Merino	32c.@37c.
Buenos Ayres Mestiza	31c.@35c.

FREIGHTS—Business has been comparatively slow as a rule, the very firm views of shipowners operating against free movements. Room by steam has been in light, and by sail moderate, supply. The demand for accommodation has been mainly for Grain, with some inquiry for Provisions, Tobacco, Cotton and general cargo. The chartering movement has been on a moderate scale, with a strong temper indicated by the bids for Grain and Petroleum vessels, which are held with decided confidence. For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been 470 bales. Cotton at 5-32d., by sail, and ¼d. by steam, ₱ lb.; 39,000 bushels Grain, by steam, at 9d. for Corn, and 9¼d. for Wheat, ₱ bushel; 200 tcs. Lard, by steam, at 30s.; 1,250 boxes Cheese, by do., at 35s.; 100 hhds. Tallow, by sail, mostly at 20s.; 25 hhds. Tobacco, by do., at 20s. For London, 7,800 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 8½d.; 780 bushels Corn, by do., at 8d.; 18,000 bushels Grain, by steam, at equal to 9d. ₱ bushel; 400 bbls. Flour, by sail, to fill up, at 1s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 1,500 bbls. Flour, by steam, at 7-16d.@½d., chiefly at 7-16d., ₱ lb.; 1,500 bbls. Provisions, by do., on private terms; 500 boxes Cheese, by do., at 45s. ₱ ton; 85 hhds. Tobacco, by sail at 25s.@27s. 6d.; 80 three-quarter boxes Tobacco at 40s.; 2,000 staves on private terms. For Glasgow, 23,000 bushels Grain, by steamer, at 8¾d. ₱ bushel, a reduction; 400 tcs. Lard at 30s.; 30 bbls. Lard oil at 30s.; 25 pks. Butter at 30s.; 500 boxes Cheese at 40s. ₱ ton. For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, of 460 tons register, with about 3,000 quarters Grain at 6s. 9d., or, if direct, 3d. ₱ quarter off; a British ship, of 776 tons register, with 5,500 bbls. Petroleum, privileges extending to Continent, on private terms; a British bark of 530 tons register, with equal to 3,800 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d., with same privileges; and a Norwegian brig of 222 tons register, with about 1,400 bbls. Naphtha at 6s. 6d. to the United Kingdom, and to the Continent. For Stettin, a British bark of 416 tons register, with about 2,750 bbls. Petroleum at 6s. ₱ bbl. For Cronstadt, an American ship of 928 tons register, with about 6,200 bbls. Petroleum on private terms. For Antwerp, an American bark of 1,131 tons register, with general cargo, on private terms.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 27.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 13,100 bbls.; Wheat, 113,000 bushels; Corn, 130,000 bushels; Rye, 24,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 3,000 bushels; Corn, 206,000 bushels. Rail SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 30,000 bushels; Corn, 14,000 bushels. FREIGHTS strong; Wheat, 11½c.; Corn, 10c.; Oats, 7½c., to New-York. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT quiet; No. 2 Spring nominally held at $1 28; sales, 3,500 bushels new Red Ohio at $1 28; 1,200 bushels new White Michigan at $1 43; 4,500 bushels old and new Red Winter Mixed at $1 30. CORN quiet; 68,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at 57½c.@58c.; 26,000 bushels included, to arrive, at 57½c., closing quiet. OATS dull and lower; 27,000 bushels Western, 57c. Other articles unchanged. CATTLE—Receipts, 394 cars, against 466 cars last week; market quiet, with a downward tendency, the greater part of the receipts going east in first hands; weather wet; shipments, 141 car-loads; sales as follows: 220 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,050 to 1,380 lbs., at $5@$5 90 ₱ cwt.; 480 do., averaging 1,330 lbs., at $7 ₱ head; 18 head Michigan, averaging 1,105 lbs., at $5 30 ₱ cwt.; 119 head Indiana, ranging from 1,179 to 1,194 lbs., at $5 37½@$5 85; 128 Illinois, ranging from 1,170 to 1,491 lbs., at $5 40@$7; 91 head Missouri, averaging 1,086 lbs., at $5 25; 18 Texas, averaging 1,144 lbs., at $4 50; 45 Cherokee Cows, averaging 618 lbs., at $3 85. SHEEP active and shading upward. LAMBS unchanged; sales, 1,189 head Ohio Sheep, ranging from 73 to 91 lbs., at $4@$5; 365 Michigan, averaging 84 lbs., at $4 87; 1,100 Indiana, ranging from 90 lbs. to 91 lbs., at $4 65@$5 71; 174 Canada, averaging 137 lbs. to 142 lbs., at $4 50@$5; and 2,580 Canada Lambs, averaging 60 lbs. to 63 lbs., at $6 50@$7. HOGS steady, and tending upward; sales, 552 head, at $5@$5 10 for good shipping.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 27.—FLOUR unchanged; sales, 2,000 bbls. at $7 for No. 1 Spring; $7 50 for Amber Winter; $8 for White Winter; $8 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales, 2,000 bushels No. 1 White Michigan at $1 45; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 33. CORN unchanged; sales, 3,000 bushels No. 2 at 61c., and 2,700 bushels, in lots, at 62c. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS quiet. CORN-MEAL, $1 50 for Bolted; $1 40 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $22; Shipstuffs, $25@$26; Middlings, $28@$30 ₱ ton. HIGHWINES, 94c. Canal FREIGHTS—Flour, 33c.; Wheat, 7½c.; Corn, 7c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 to the Hudson, $4 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 53c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 35c. RECEIPTS by Lake—70,000 bushels Corn, 1,432,000 feet Lumber. SHIPMENTS by Canal—30,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 1,338,000 feet Lumber. The amount of grain on the canals from Buffalo and Oswego for tide-water, yesterday noon, as near as can be ascertained, was as follows: 495,000 bushels Wheat, 2,494,000 bushels Corn, 24,800 bushels Oats, 6,800 bushels Rye.

ST. LOUIS, July 27.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 19½c. FLOUR quiet; Superfine Winter, $5 25; Double Extra do., $5 50@$5 75. WHEAT active and firm; Inspected No. 3 Red, in elevator, $1 15; No. 2 Red, $1 25. CORN dull and unsettled; Bulk Mixed, on track, 45c.; Choice Yellow, in elevator, 48c.; Mixed Sacked, 51c.@53½c. OATS dull, unsettled and lower; Bulk Mixed, on track, 35c.@36c.; No. 2 offered in elevator at 38c., 36c. at close; Mixed Sacked, 38c.@40c. BARLEY—No sales. RYE dull and unchanged; sales at 57c.@58c. WHISKY higher; sales at 94c. TOBACCO strong. HEMP dull. BAGGING in fair demand at 20c.@21c. PORK dull at $14 50; small order lots at $15. BACON quiet for jobbing and order lots; Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib, 8¾c.; Clear Sides, 9c. Sugar-cured HAMS, canvassed, 15c.@16c. LARD nominal. Live HOGS active and firm at $4@$4 50. CATTLE dull; Medium to Choice natives, $3 50@$4; Inferior to fat Texans, $1 50@$3. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 53,000 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn, 46,000 bushels Oats, 2,200 bushels Rye, 1,100 Hogs, 1,600 Cattle.

CHICAGO, July 27.—FLOUR in fair demand, but at lower rates; Extra Spring, $5 25@$5 40. WHEAT in fair demand, but at lower rates; declined 2½c.; No. 2 Spring, $1 11½, seller July; $1 09¾, seller August; in the afternoon heavy, $1 11¼, seller August. CORN in fair demand; declined ½c.@1c.; No. 2 Mixed, 48⅛c., cash; 48¼c., seller July; 47⅜c., July; $1 08¼c., seller August. OATS active; declined 3½c.@3¾c.; No. 2, 35½c. RYE active and weaker; declined 1c.; No. 2, 56c.@57c. BARLEY easier and quiet; No. 2 Spring, 70c., cash or seller September. HIGHWINES steady; 92c., iron-bound. PORK weaker; $13 62½@$13 75, cash or seller August. HOGS declined 10c.@10½c.; sales at $4@$4 90. LARD steady; 9⅛c. cash or seller August. FREIGHTS firm; Wheat to Buffalo, 5c. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 29,000 bushels Wheat, 275,000 bushels Corn, 98,000 bushels Oats, 18,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley, 9,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 102,000 bushels Corn, 48,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, July 27.—COTTON dull; prices nominal; Middling, 20c.@20½c. FLOUR dull and unchanged; Family, $5 75@$6. WHEAT dull and drooping at $1 15@$1 18. CORN dull and unchanged at 52c.@53c. RYE quiet and weak at 66c.@68c. OATS quiet and weak at 38c.@40c. BARLEY quiet and unchanged; Fall, 80c.@90c. PORK in fair demand and market firm; choice City brands sold at $13 50; in the afternoon no buyers. LARD dull and drooping; sales at 10c. Bulk MEATS dull and drooping; sales, Shoulders, 5⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6⅛c.; Clear Sides, 7c.; some stuff held on margins by outside speculators being forced on the market. BACON quiet and weak; Shoulders, 6⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅛c.; Clear Sides, 8⅛c. Live HOGS dull; declined 20c.; closing at $4 60@$4 80. CATTLE dull and unchanged. TOBACCO—Demand good at full prices. WHISKY—Demand good at full prices; 93c.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 27.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT declined 2c.; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 33; Amber Michigan, $1 21@$1 21½; No. 1 Red, $1 21; No. 2 Red, $1 18½@$1 18¾; No. 3 Red, $1 10; No. 1 Amber Illinois, $1 27; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 23. CORN steady; High Mixed, 55⅛c.; Low Mixed, 54⅛c.; Yellow, 57c.; Michigan, 55c.; White, 62c.; no grade, 53c. OATS steady. No. 1, 46c.; No. 2, 42c.; Michigan, 46c. FREIGHTS unchanged; Wheat, to Buffalo, 3c.@3½c.; to Oswego, 6½c.@7c. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 63,000 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn, 31,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 48,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 29,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, July 27.—TOBACCO—Sales 121 hhds.; Lugs, $6 50@$7 25; low to medium Leaf, $7 50@$13; common to good bright Wrappers, $25@$48. COTTON dull, and prices have declined; Middling at 20c. FLOUR quiet and steady; Family Extra, $6. WHEAT fairly active; choice from store, $1 35@$1 40. CORN weak, held at 68c.; demand light. RYE steady; small sales New at 80c. OATS steady; contracts New at 40c., on arrival. PORK in limited demand at $14 20@$15. BACON in fair demand; Shoulders, 6⅛c.; Clear Rib, 8⅛c.; Clear Sides, 8⅛c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 15c.; Plain, 14c., packed. LARD, 10c.@11½c. WHISKY firm at 93c.; supply light.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 27.—COTTON dull and nominal for good; Middlings, 19⅛c.; net receipts, 772 bales; gross receipts, 775 bales; sales, 2,400 bales; stock, 44,753 bales. FLOUR; high grades scarce; Superfine, $4 75; Double Extra, $6@$6 50; Treble Extra, $6 75@$7. CORN quiet; Mixed, 72½c.; White, 78c. OATS quiet at 65c.@68c. HAY, BRAN and PORK unchanged. BACON quiet and firm; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7⅛c.; Clear Ribs, 9⅛c.; Sides, 10c. COFFEE steady at 14c.@16c. WHISKY quiet at 95c.@$1. LARD, SUGAR and MOLASSES unchanged. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 124; Gold, 112⅛.

MILWAUKEE, July 27.—FLOUR—Extra Spring quiet; $4 87½@$5 25 for Medium; $5 25@$5 75 for Choice. WHEAT dull and a shade lower; No. 2, $1 11@$1 11⅛ regular and buyer July; $1 08 seller August. OATS scarce; No. 2, 43c. CORN lower; No. 2 Mixed, 49c. RYE lower; No. 1, 57c. BARLEY steady; No. 2 Spring, 70c. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 39,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 96,000 bushels Wheat. FREIGHTS firm; Wheat to Buffalo, 5c.@5¼c.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 27.—COTTON—Improved demand, 19c.@19½c.; receipts, 153 bales; shipments, 112 bales. FLOUR dull and unchanged, $5@$7 50. CORN quiet and weak, 70c. OATS dull and drooping, 47½c. LARD dull; prices nominal. PORK dull and prices have declined at $15@$15 50. BACON—Shoulders dull, 7c.; Sides lower; Clear Rib, 9c.; Clear, 9½c.

CLEVELAND, July 27.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT in fair demand, but at easier rates; declined 1c.; 13,000 bushels No. 1 Red Winter, at $1 21; No. 2 do., $1 19. CORN dull and unchanged. OATS lower; 46c. Crude PETROLEUM unchanged; Unrefined steady at 23½c.@24c.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 27.—WHEAT dull and in moderate supply; no sales. RYE quiet and dull. CORN firm, with little offering; sales, 2,000 bushels Western Mixed, in store, at 68½c. OATS in good supply, and dull; sales, 1,900 bushels State, in store, at 65½c.

BALTIMORE, July 27.—COTTON firm; Middling, 20c.@20½c.; net receipts, 24 bales; gross, 75 bales; exports, coastwise, 15 bales; sales, 67 bales; stock, 1,115 bales. The first bale of new Texas Cotton, received today, classed Middling, sold for 27c.

DETROIT, July 27.—WHEAT steady with moderate demand; Extra, $1 40; No. 1 White, $1 30; Amber Michigan, $1 22. CORN nominal, 59½c. OATS unsettled, 52c.

MOBILE, July 27.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 19c.; net receipts, 43 bales; exports, coastwise, 2 bales; stock, 3,630 bales.

BOSTON, July 27.—COTTON dull; Middling, 21c.; net receipts, 6 bales; gross, 335 bales; sales, 350 bales; stock, 6,000 bales.

GALVESTON, July 27.—COTTON dull and nominal; Good Ordinary, 16⅛c.; net receipts, 126 bales; exports, coastwise, 56 bales; stock, 12,923 bales.

WILMINGTON, July 27.—COTTON firm; Middling, 19½c.; net receipts, 25 bales; sales, 13 bales; stock, 923 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 27.—COTTON very dull; Middling, 19½c.@19¾c.; net receipts, 148 bales; sales, 24 bales; stock, 5,186 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 27.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 19c.; net receipts, 135 bales; exports, coastwise, 493 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 3,131 bales.

NORFOLK, July 27.—COTTON quiet; Low Middling, 19c.; net receipts, 78 bales; exports, coastwise, 161 bales; stock, 607 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 27—1½ P. M.—United States 10-40 Bonds, 91¼.

11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅛ for money and the account. American Securities—5-20 Bonds of 1862, 92⅛; 1865, 92⅛; 1867, 91⅛; 10-40s, 91¼.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅛ for money and the account. American Securities closed—5-20 Bonds, 1862, 92⅛; 1865, 92⅛; 1867, 91⅛; 10-40s, 91⅛. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £472,000 during the past week. The amount of bullion in the vaults is now £27,444,019, a greater sum than has been held in the Bank since its charter in 1690.

PARIS, July 26.—French Rentes, 55f. 47c.

LIVERPOOL, July 27—10½ A. M.—COTTON opened steadier; Middling Upland, 9d.@9⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d.@9⅜d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales. The weather is fair and favorable for the crops.

1½ P. M.—COTTON steady; Middling Upland, 9d.@9⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d.@9⅜d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation. PORK, 51s.

5 P. M.—COTTON closed steady; Middling Uplands, 9d.@9⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d.@9⅜d. The sales of the day foot up 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation. CORN—No. 2 Mixed, 31s. 3d. CHEESE, 52s.

LONDON, July 27—Evening.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE, 43s. 6d.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
ELFIE: OR, THE PLUM-TREE INN. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Wheatleigh, Stoddart, Fisher, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Lizzie Price.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
SCHNEIDER. Leading characters by Messrs. J. Allen, Forsberg, and Miss Fannie Beane.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
ACROSS THE CONTINENT. Leading character by Oliver D. Byron.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., corner 58d-st.
SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT. By Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

TERRACE GARDEN,
58th-st., near 3d-av.
JULLIEN CONCERT and SUMMER NIGHT FESTIVAL.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The Semi-Weekly, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The Weekly Times, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
Fifty copies, one year	50
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Address New-York Times.

Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.

Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the New-York Times for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. Drexel, Harjes & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the New-York Times in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ *We are prepared to send the* New-York Times *by mail, for any length of time, to subscribers in the country or abroad. Application to be made direct to the office.*

To-morrow morning we shall issue a triple-sheet Times, containing a comprehensive *résumé* of all the facts and figures published by us in exposing the astounding operations of Hall, Connolly & Co. in connection with the contracts for City and County work. The articles will be printed in the English and German languages, and will be accompanied by analytical tables and plain explanations. A large extra edition will be published. Newsmen can send in their orders at once, and for any number of copies.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A Royal message, urging provision for Prince Arthur, was handed to the Speaker of the House of Commons, yesterday, by Mr. Gladstone, when he was reminded that it was addressed to the House of Lords. The incident provoked "much derisive laughter." The question of the ballot was discussed with much animation until the House adjourned. The Committee of the House of Commons upon the slave trade will, on Monday, examine the British Consul at Havana relative to the recent landing of cargoes of slaves in the Island of Cuba. The Goodwood Cup, yesterday, was won by *Shannon*, who was among the least acceptable of the horses in the race, the favorites, *Favonius*, (the winner of the Derby,) coming in second, and *Mortimer* third. Commodore Ashbury's new yacht *Livonia* has been docked to receive a keel and bowsprit before sailing for New-York.

The frequent postponements of the Communist trials are said to be designed to prepare for a general amnesty. A further postponement of the opening of the Courts-martial is announced. Fresh arrests of Communists were made in Paris yesterday. The Assembly has deferred until Aug. 4 the debate on the question of apportioning among all the Departments the loss of property and material by the German invasion. The *Journal des Débats* censures the Government for siding with the minority of the Assembly, and demand a change of Cabinet. M. Thiers, it is said, has induced his colleagues to remain in office. M. Devienne has resumed his seat in the Cour de Cassation. An Italian and an Englishman have fought a duel over insulting criticisms of the Garibaldians by the latter. The Englishman was wounded. An investigation is in progress in Brussels to ascertain whether pictures found in Victor Hugo's residence had been stolen from the Louvre.

Several of the Eastern Patriarchs and Archbishops and thirteen Hungarian Archbishops have accepted the dogmatic definition of Papal Infallibility.

The King of Spain is about to visit La-granja. A reduction in the salaries of all functionaries of twenty per cent. has been decided on by the Government.

The Turkish Government, apprehensive of a rising in Albania, in connection with the Martiniques, has sent a large force there.

GENERAL.

The news received from Persia has not been exaggerated. It is now said cholera, typhus fever and plague are added to the famine. The cemeteries have to be guarded to prevent the starving people from disinterring the bodies for food.

Extensive fires are raging in the woods on the line of the Northern Railway, in the neighborhood of New-Lowell, Ontario. It is reported that three children perished in the flames.

Gen. Edward N. Hallewell died on Wednesday at his late residence in Medford, Mass., aged thirty-four. He commanded the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts (colored) Regiment, after the death of Col. Shaw, and was breveted Brigadier-General. Col. Hallewell was a member of Gov. Claflin's staff at the time of his death.

The Post-office Department has established 2,407 new offices and discontinued 854 offices, making a net increase in number of offices created during the year, 1,555. On the 30th of June last there were 30,045 offices in the United States. The number of cases acted upon by the Department, involving establishments, discontinuances, changes of name and site, resignations, removals and deaths, was 9,416, or 140 per day.

The Miners' League are accused of firing Buckley's shaft, of the Amador Mine, California, yesterday. Great damage is anticipated from the threats of the strikers, and fears of serious trouble are entertained.

The boiler of Jones' Saw-mill, in Quebec, Canada, exploded yesterday, nearly demolishing the building. About ninety persons were at work, but only one was killed. His headless body was found about three hundred feet from the building. Two others were fatally, and six seriously, injured.

The weather is cool and pleasant in New-Orleans, with daily showers.

The semi-annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic of Ohio convened at Xenia, Ohio, yesterday.

The End Approaching.

We have reason to believe that a large number of the most influential citizens in the community have agreed to call a public meeting, and to resist the payment of any further taxation until the present rulers of the City have been forced to render an account of their stewardship. Any firms or private citizens wishing to join in this movement, will do well to send in their names to Mr. Lewis Ballard, No. 290 Broadway. Over one thousand names, including those of many eminent merchants and bankers, have already been subscribed.

We are also informed that Messrs. Tweed, Sweeny, Connolly, and Hall have held long and anxious consultations for the purpose of devising some course by which the public may be induced to forget the ruinous disclosures recently made. Some of their proposed measures have come to our knowledge, but as they are sure to fail whenever they are brought forward, we need not discuss them now. We will only say that any step which would result in further exposures, or have the effect of placing Sweeny, Hall and Connolly in the witness' box, will be carefully avoided. They would not like to be examined or cross-examined by counsel. Their only hope is, that the charges against them will "blow over"—but although they can command the silence of some of their journals in New-York, they cannot suppress the free opinion of the whole American Press. And that opinion calls for the abolition of the clique which stands convicted of carrying on frauds never before heard of. Not a fiftieth part of its misdeeds has yet been brought to light. When the *City* accounts are laid bare—when the Pay Roll is published, and the accounts of the New-York Printing Company, and other similar accounts—revelations will appear which will cast those we have already made far into the shade. If Sweeny and his friends can disprove this statement by publishing the accounts, they will do it, for they are at their last extremity. But they know that there is not one of their pecuniary transactions during the last few years which will bear the light of day; there is not one statement we have here made which they can bring evidence to upset.

We submit, however, that we have published enough of the Controller's books to justify a demand for the rest. They are public property, and it is idle to attempt to stave the public off by promises which would not deceive children about their "being in the hands of the printers." Let Mr. Connolly send the City Pay Roll to us, and we will print it to-morrow morning, and so satisfy the public curiosity with regard to that important document. Or will he wait until he finds the Roll in print without his consent?

We have shown how $9,789,482 16 of the public money has been got rid of. There are men capable of defending the Tammany leaders by saying, "Republicans would have done the same had they been in power." As this is the argument of a scoundrel—we use that word by permission of some of our critics, who are shocked at the use of strong language even when supported by still stronger facts, and who think they could have conducted this fight much better than we have done, although during the hot work they were careful to keep their own heads hidden—such an argument, we say, needs no refutation. If a servant is proved to be dishonest, it is our duty to get rid of him. What should we think of the man who told us that any other servant we might have placed in that position would also have acted dishonestly? He who contends that all men are rascals proves beyond a doubt that *one* man is a rascal—and we may leave him to extract what comfort he can from his views.

The present rulers of the City have been proved to be utterly unworthy to hold places of public trust or confidence, and consequently they ought to be removed. The public will never find a more appropriate time than the present for accomplishing that work. If legal proceedings are taken against the Tammany "Ring," they will fall to pieces like a house of cards. The public have even now no suspicion of the corruption and rottenness which characterize this faction—but the leaders know all about it, and dread the first touch of the public hand. They know now that if the public are in earnest they have nothing before them but *flight:* we do not speak without reason. Shall it then be said that at such a time public spirit still lay dormant, and that the people voluntarily replaced upon their shoulders a yoke which a newspaper had partially lifted off?

Under Two Flags.

There is a movement on foot for the formation of a French militia regiment in New-York. The project is not novel in its kind, but it is unnecessary, unwise, and, as we believe, at variance with the best interests of our society. It may be at once admitted, and certainly we shall admit without reserve, that there would probably not be in the whole First Division a regiment more soldierly or more serviceable than the proposed new regiment, should it be formed. At this late day, a recognition of the gallantry and and martial spirit of Frenchmen is not needed; and it is confessed, we believe, the world over, and nowhere more heartily than in Berlin, that the recent reverses to the French arms were in no respect due to the lack either of spirit or endurance on the part of the French soldier. One of the ablest and most gallant of our volunteer officers during the late war was a Frenchman, Regis de Trobriand, who, without political influence, rose to the rank of Brigadier-General, and whose services won him, after the war, the commission of a Colonel in the regular army. He, too, was one of the few who use the pen with as much vigor and discretion as the sword; and his history of the war, written in his native language, is not only one of the very best accounts that have been given of that great struggle, but has the merit of being animated throughout by the best American spirit. Nor have we forgotten our ancient military associations with France, or that, in the struggle for our national integrity, the French Princes served on the side of our Government.

We refer with pleasure to these well-known facts that it may the more clearly appear that our opposition to the formation of this proposed French regiment is purely based upon principle. If the Frenchmen in New-York seek an outlet for their martial spirit—if they wish to see service as a part of our citizen soldiery—let them follow the example of Col. de Trobriand, and join themselves to the ranks of regiments already formed. But we want no organized bodies of foreign soldiery among us—not a regiment, not a battalion, not even a company, which shall be distinctively either French, or Irish, or German. We would have done now and forever with the parading of bodies of men in our streets, bearing two flags—that of a foreign country, or people, joined with that of the United States. We have had too much of this already. The thing is equally absurd and offensive. We are ever ready to be courteous to the representatives, whether civil or military, of other nations, and to honor their flag and salute it, when they and it come avowedly as guests and the representatives of a foreign power. But the organization among us, and under our laws, of foreign-born residents (whether they have acquired the rights of citizenship or not) into associations, whether civil or military, but particularly the latter, is imprudent, anomalous and inconsistent with the best interests of our commonwealth. We will borrow a phrase from our French friends and say it is not *convenable.* In any country it would be open to these objections; it is particularly so in ours—for other countries send forth emigrants; we receive immigrants. We welcome them with open arms, give them at once all the material advantages that we have won for ourselves, and, after a short probation, admit them to a full political status, including eligibility to any office, civil or military, with a single exception, the highest. For this we ask only one return—that they shall lay aside, not their memories of their early homes, or even their love for them, (that we could not ask and do not want,) but their political affiliations and their national distinctions. If they come here to enjoy all the advantages of American citizenship, let them become, at least politically and externally, Americans. Let them not band themselves together and parade our streets as distinctive foreign bodies, not yet assimilated to our nationality. Let them not enjoy all that we enjoy, and yet do it as foreigners; being with us but not of us. Above all, let them not do this under arms. Let them not only be American citizens, but seem so. And if, as we have said before, they wish to assume the duties and acquire the privileges prescribed by our militia laws, let them do so mingled indiscriminately with their fellow-citizens born and bred on the soil, and not in distinctive and apparently alien bodies.

We know that the letter of the law is on their side, (at least, we believe, that has never been disputed,) but we cannot regard, and we are sure that the public now regard, that legal right as one which was wisely allowed, or can now be wisely claimed. We have an Irish regiment, and German regiments. It would be well if both could be disbanded, and their members absorbed into various other regiments, where they would appear, not as Irishmen or as Germans, but simply as American citizens.

Reason and experience both teach the prudence of this policy. Only by its enforcement can we hope to absorb all the elements of our society into a homogeneous whole. The establishment of these organized foreign bodies, clinging to their foreign flags, their foreign uniforms—green uniforms, for instance, uniforms of *Chasseurs d'Afrique,* and Prussian helmets, fosters and perpetuates clannish feelings, and those foreign associations and feelings of allegiance to foreign nations—much stronger powers than foreign potentates—which it is alike our interest and our safety to obliterate. They should be laid aside by those who assume the duties and the rights of American citizenship. Experience has shown us that we cannot depend, in certain emergencies, upon distinctively foreign bodies of men for the enforcement of our laws. Who but an idiot would have ordered the Sixty-ninth Regiment under arms in the great riots of 1863, or in that of the 12th of the present month? And yet it was found that the Irishmen who form so large a proportion of the Police force did their duty well, with few exceptions, on both of those occasions. Discipline, and *esprit du corps* effected much to that end; but can it be doubted that if there had been a body of policemen enlisted as Irishmen, and kept together by Irish traditions and associations, and flags, and distinctive uniforms, it would have proved a grave hindrance rather than a help? And if policemen should not be enlisted and disciplined in distinctive corps as Irishmen, or Frenchmen, or Germans, how much less should this be done with militiamen? No; let us have done with these groupings and marks of distinct nationalities within our own nationality. Let us do our duty whether it be civil or military, or charitable, or religious, as American citizens, and unless in the case of avowed representatives of foreign governments, let the Stars and Stripes be the only flag that is borne in procession through our streets.

A Free Gift to La Belle France.

The telegraph informs us that preparations are being made in Paris to welcome Ex-President Andy Johnson, who is expected to arrive in that city at an early day. The nature of the preparations is not stated, nor are we told whether they are being made by the French Government, or by the municipal authorities of Paris, or by the people themselves, or only by private individuals. It is a consolation to know, however, that they might properly be made by any or all of them combined, for Andy Johnson, as he has often told us, is a representative man of all classes and stations in life, official and non-official, from the tailor on his bench to the ruler of a great nation. He has been an "Alderman of his native city, a Constable of the County, a representative in the Legislature, a Governor of his State, a Senator of the United States, and lastly, President of the great American Republic." Here are titles enough to draw forth the enthusiasm of a much less excitable people than the French; and when the Parisian populace come to hear the list rehearsed to them from the lips of Mr. Johnson himself, we shall expect such a spontaneous burst of applause as has rarely been heard in the French Capital. Nor are we without hopes that the visit of Ex-President Johnson to Paris may be attended with wholesome political results to the French nation. In the present unsettled condition of affairs in that unfortunate land, who knows but what an opening may be made whereby our Ex-President may add another to his long catalogue of official titles?

France has tried all forms of government, and all kinds of rulers, during the last half a century, but none of them have proved permanent or satisfactory. Suppose she were now to install Andy Johnson in the chair of State? It matters not what she calls him—President, Emperor, King, Kaiser, or what not. The *thing* is what she wants—the substance, not the shadow; and in Mr. Johnson she would find "a big thing." He would be competent to introduce a new system of government in all its branches, commencing with an Alderman, and ascending through all the various grades of official station up to Emperor, King, President, or whatever they choose to call their chief functionary. We assure the French people that Americans will not begrudge them the use of their Ex-President for the remainder of his natural life. We have cheerfully bestowed on him all the honors in our gift; we have made him "first Alderman of his native city, then constable, then member of the Legislature, then Governor," &c., &c., all of which he will recount to them, (and repeat it, if necessary,) and we are now prepared and willing to let other nations enjoy the benefits of his great experience and incomparable abilities. We present him as a free offering to the French nation, without any hesitation, prevarication, or mental reservation whatever. We acknowledge the debt which America has long owed to France, and have often hoped that the time might come when we could repay it, in part at least. The auspicious time has now arrived. France needs a ruler, and America is in a condition to spare one. Andy Johnson is the man for the crisis. Paris is preparing to receive him, and we send him forth with confidence and with hope, for he has been to us all, and more, than we could desire; he was "first alderman, then constable, then member of the Legislature, then Governor," &c., &c., all of which will be detailed from his own lips on his arrival in Paris.

Repairs of New Buildings—Decay of Public Architecture.

The figures published in the Times, showing that the expense of "repairing" the yet unfinished Court-house amounts to several times the sum originally appropriated to build it, indicates something very rotten in the public architecture of this City. We do not hear of such things elsewhere. Here and elsewhere, it is true, the cost of building often very largely exceeds the original estimate, nor does this always imply dishonest waste or misuse of funds; but nowhere else in the world do we hear of solid marble and iron structures falling into such a state of dilapidation and ruin, before the workmen have got their scaffolding down, that three to five times their cost must be spent in putting them in repair. If there is no dishonesty in this, it certainly speaks ill for the architect and builder under whose supervision the work is done. Has New-York architecture really fallen so low that it might be scorned by the mud-builders of an African village?

It is a little curious, supposing this view of the case to be correct, that only public structures stand in such constant need of repairs. The magnificent stables of Boss Tweed, we venture to say, have never cost a cent in repairs since they were ready for occupation; nor do we believe that those eminent mechanics, Andy Garvey and James H. Ingersoll—who have recently provided themselves with princely residences at South Norwalk, on the north shore of Long Island Sound—will find it necessary to expend a fortune to prevent their chateaux from tumbling about their ears. Even should Mr. Garvey do a little ornamental plastering, or Mr. Ingersoll indulge in the luxury of a few extra chairs and sofas, we engage that neither of these gentlemen will find the bills running up to four or five times the original cost of their residences. If competent and faithful architects can be found for private dwellings, who can build a house so that it shall stand a year or two at any rate without needing repairs, why can't they be secured for our public buildings? It is certainly a very puzzling question, on the supposition that a certain set of men are as honest as they claim to be.

But then, "repairs" is a very comprehensive word. There was a story current, some years ago, of an honest American sea Captain who found himself one day dining with a fellow-captain in a foreign port. Being rather shabbily dressed—he was then poor as well as honest—he was advised by his companion to get a new suit of clothes. "I can't afford it," was the straightforward reply. "Charge it to the Company," said the other. Persuaded after a while that this was the right thing to do, our unsophisticated sailor bought the suit and duly charged it on the books. Of course the charge was not allowed, and the Captain had to pay for the new clothes out of his own pocket. Meeting his friend abroad, on the next voyage, he told his story, and was duly ridiculed for his lack of shrewdness. "Why, you fool, you should have charged them to repairs!" The Captain took the hint, and from that day "repairs" became a regular item in his accounts. It was probably for a very small amount, but the readiness with which the Captain took the hint showed the possession of talents which in later years might have made him a member of the Ring, and the owner of a splendid country-seat.

The "Opposition" in Utah.

The "Godbeites," as they are called in derision by the saints in Utah, are the party opposed to the predominance of Brigham Young. Godbe is a Mormon, and, we believe, a banker. He is also interested in the Salt Lake *Tribune*, and is one of the leaders of the Liberal party in Utah.

The Godbeites were for a long time sneered at as wretched "Come-outers," but their party has gained strength rapidly since Salt Lake had railroad connection with the rest of the world, and especially since, to Young's horror and disgust, the silver mines have been opened.

With the increase of the Gentile influence in Salt Lake, the dissatisfied Mormons have become bolder. The *Tribune* now announces at the head of its editorial column that it is "the only journal in Salt Lake City independent of church control," and the Liberal party, whose organ the *Tribune* is, has nominated candidates for the Legislative Assembly, and put forward a platform which is very plain-spoken. We print it here:

> *Whereas,* The Liberal party of Utah is now entering upon a political campaign, for the purpose of securing equal rights for all the people of Utah.
>
> Now, therefore, we, the members of this Convention, do declare the following principles as the basis of our platform:
>
> 1. Supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the United States.
> 2. Separation of Church and State in the Territory of Utah.
> 3. A free and untrammeled ballot. We are opposed to the present system of numbering ballots, as subversive of the rights of American citizens.
> 4. We are in favor of proper legislation for the full and complete protection of miners and mining interests.
> 5. We demand in behalf of citizens of Utah Territory that the public officers, who are servants, not the masters of the people, shall render a complete and full statement to the public of all revenues received and disbursements made by them.

Brigham Young will probably be able to defeat his opponents at this election. But free speech is sure death to his supremacy; and the Gentiles are now sufficiently numerous in Utah to demand and enforce full and free discussion. Young has behind him a mass of ignorant devotees, who will follow his lead and vote as he directs; but a great proportion even of these will be enlightened by contact with miners and merchants, and it needs only that the Utah Liberals shall insist on full and free discussion to overturn the power of Brigham Young in a few elections.

The Question of Royalty in England.

On May 1, of the present year, Prince Arthur, the third son of Queen Victoria, attained his majority. The event was for a time overlooked among the multitude of more important changes that were transpiring in Europe. It is only within these few weeks that the British public began to realize the fact that another of their Princes had reached man's estate. The "freedom" of the City of London is one of the hereditary privileges secured by the male members of the British royal family, on attaining the age of twenty-one. On Thursday, July 13, Prince Arthur received his "papers" and became a citizen of the British metropolis. There was, of course, the inevitable feasting, which, in this case, took the form of a breakfast. The united guests numbered seven hundred, his Royal Highness was seated beside the Lady Mayoress, in front of the statue of his godfather, the Iron Duke, and generally speaking, the Palace and the Guildhall exchanged compliments to universal satisfaction. Another, and more substantial accompaniment of the twenty-first year of a British Prince is the right to receive an annual income of $75,000. This circumstance was made the occasion of a demonstration of a somewhat different kind. On the Wednesday evening preceding the day of the civic breakfast, some thousands of horny-handed artisans met in Birmingham to express their sentiments about the pecuniary feature of Prince Arthur's coming of age. Their talk was something after this fashion: "If a son of ours went to ask public charity from the Poor Law Guardians, these gentlemen would take a good deal of pains to find out whether his parents were able to support him, before doling out a weekly allowance of $1 25. If, by any chance, his father or mother were earning as much as could support him, this poor man's son would certainly be sent home without his errand. Here is another young man about to ask the representatives of the nation to give him an allowance of $1,500 a week. Why not make the same inquiries about him, and why not say, what any one of ourselves would do, were he Prime Minister, Go home to your mother!"

It need hardly be said that the suggestiveness of this kind of talk does not consist in its justice. The Birmingham artisans labored precisely under the same delusion which their representative in Parliament did, when he demanded the other evening whether a reduction of the civil list, *i. e.* the annuities of the royal family, was possible. Mr. Gladstone's explanation is equally applicable to both. The civil list is the result of a solemn compact, made between the Sovereign and the people at the beginning of each reign, and any economical advantages which resulted from the administration of royal revenues were to be credited to the Crown and not to the country. In point of fact the English Royal House, like their compeers in Germany are hereditary owners of large landed estates. In England, the management and the revenues of these estates are transferred to the nation, and the civil list is granted as their equivalent, while in Germany both are retained by their royal possessors. This view of the question is not, it must be confessed, very frankly recognized by the British artisan. What he does very clearly perceive is that every year the allowances to Princes and Princesses keep accumulating, that while Government refuses to aid the distressed workman to leave a country where the market is glutted with labor, it grants, year after year, liberal allowances to the children and grandchildren of a millionaire Queen whom her people never see and whose office has become useless as a ceremonial, just as it was long ago superseded as the depositary of real power.

Such sentiments as these are gradually growing in strength among the working class, and derive increased importance from the fact that a state of feeling in some respects identical exists among all the sections of the great middle class. Their complaint is tolerably well expressed in a recent number of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. It says: "There is one great capital in which the Sovereign of England is not represented. * * That capital is London. * * People have grown accustomed to living under a Monarchy without any visible Monarch. * * Her Majesty has had no cause to complain of the loyalty of her subjects, but even Kings cannot hope to be forever remembered if they are forever in seclusion. Out of sight out of mind, holds good for them as well as for ordinary men." Plain speaking of a similar kind is indulged in by other leading journals in commenting on the cold welcome received by the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia on their visit to the metropolis. While the "comfortable classes," therefore, base their dissatisfaction with the present occupant of the throne, upon the fact that she neither performs the duties of State ceremonial, which her position involves, nor makes any provision for their performance by others, the laboring class are busy over their rough calculations about the possibility of supporting six hundred agricultural laborers upon the sum required to feed a single Prince. The arguments start from different premises, but, practically, conduct to the same conclusion. At present, the working men's talk is what the *Spectator* calls "pure republicanism." Later on, the middle classes may probably discover that royalty may commit graver faults than that of living too much secluded, and in despair at ever being able to reconcile their ideal of the position with the actual character of the occupant, will drift into "pure republicanism" also.

MINOR TOPICS.

People who opened the *Herald* yesterday noticed some figures in one of the editorials, and jumped to the conclusion that at last the fact had dawned upon the *Herald's* mind that some very damaging accounts had recently been published respecting its friend Oakey Hall, (who says he "has the *Herald* in his pocket,") Connolly, Sweeny and Tweed. But upon examination it turned out that the *Herald's* figures only related to an event in 1868—it expects to get down to 1871 about four years hence. The *Herald*, to "oblige the Mayor," is determined to suppress the accounts we have brought to light, while publishing all that the Mayor can find to say in answer to them. Here we see a fine instance of impartiality and enterprise combined. The Brooklyn *Eagle* makes the following remarks on this subject:

> "In New-York the Times developes frauds of five millions or more, and the other papers, with scarcely an exception but the *Sun* and *Tribune*, profess to be unaware of the facts which all their readers are talking about, and which have excited such general and durable interest as to have submerged even the riots in popular estimation. Such ostrich-like policy is no more wise in a party point of view than in a newspaper point. It is alleged, with explicitness of detail and circumstance, that monster frauds have been committed in the New-York County Government. The paper that refuses to discuss the matter, either in explanation, denial, or condemnation, not merely abdicates its function, but forfeits its own power by forfeiting its readers' respect. Every country paper in the land will say more or less about these charges against Messrs. Connolly & Co. If any City paper thinks it can afford to be silent, and that its readers then will never know the facts, it is utterly mistaken. For good or evil, these facts will enter into State and national politics, and contribute largely to shape public events and the destinies of men and parties, far beyond the limits of New-York City. No journal's silence will belittle such facts, but can only belittle that journal's own influence in politics. The path of honor is the same as that of wise policy, in the face of such revelations. The paper that shirks investigating and discussing Ingersoll and Garvey, spikes the guns it points at Grant and Boutwell and Butler. A man is as incompetent a politician as journalist, who fancies that his attacks on Radical frauds can amount to anything, while he fears to notice grand larceny perpetrated and exposed in the disgraced name of his own party, and right under his own nose."

If we may trust some of the more frank and less highly colored statements of the English papers, the famous "Ammergau Passion Play" has degenerated into an "affair of hotels and money-making," with "expectant guides and touters preying on visitors." Whether this is already true or not, it is a result that was sure to come before very long. Even the simple peasants of the Bavarian valley cannot withstand the influence of money-spending tourists, and the excitement of having their little village over-run by fashionable sight-seers. A certain amount of selfishness and extortion are what we always buy when we spend our money for pleasure, and if the villagers of Ammergau were not corrupted this year, they surely will be by the time another celebration of their singular spectacle comes around.

Mr. Nast this week cuts both Tweed and Fisk with his sharp pencil. Tweed is represented as *Richard III.* He crouches by his bedside; "cold, fearful drops stand on his trembling flesh;" he groans, "Give me another horse—(Mayor)—bind up my wounds!" Then follows the famous soliloquy concluding:

> "Methought the souls of all that I had plundered
> Came to my tent, and every one did threat
> To-morrow's vengeance on the head of Richard."

The accessories are hardly less striking than the main feature of the conception. Col. Fisk is served up as *Falstaff*, with "sword hacked like a hand-saw," recounting how he "'scaped by miracle" to bystanders in a Long Branch bar-room, one of whom replies, "Mark, now, how plain a tale shall put you down." In power of ridicule this design is as successful as its companion piece is in genuine satire.

The Citizens' Association, in its palmy and honest days, announced the discovery of a legal mode of probing and punishing irregularities in public accounts, as well as lavish expenditures, such as those we have been exposing. This invention was proclaimed with a flourish of trumpets, blown we believe by the indefatigable Nathaniel Sands himself. It consisted in certain proceedings, of the *cestui que trust* order, whereby any aggrieved tax-payer might knock at the door of the City rulers, and bring the officials to an account for improper practices. We are not aware that the invention was ever made practically useful, and Mr. Sands now having no personal interest in pushing it, (quite the contrary,) it has been allowed to sink into forgetfulness. If there is anything in the discovery, would it not be well to unearth it, and start it on the career of public usefulness which has so obviously opened for its application?

Richmond is alarmed at a project of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to leave it off the main line of the road, and make a terminus and port at Rockett's, on the James River. But the *Enquirer* asserts boldly that the Company must bring their road to Richmond "whether they want to or not."

In our last foreign mails we get the particulars of the case of the Earl of Aberdeen, who was knocked overboard while serving as chief mate on board the *Hera*, in January, 1870, he being at the time known as George H. Osborne. The Earl was twenty-four years old at the time of his death, and had followed the sea under an assumed name for four years. He was not, in the usual sense, a "wild" youth. On the contrary, his mind was imbued with decided religious feeling. He held prayer-meetings among the sailors, and sought the company of missionaries. He maintained communication with his family, but obstinately preserved his incognito. His case seems to have been one of genuine infatuation for the sea, with which was mingled a hope of regaining his health, undermined by the hard climate of Scotland, and his diversion from the usual way of young Earls was certainly not less praiseworthy than it was peculiar.

The grasshoppers of the great Western deserts have taken wing, and are blasting vegetation from the Minnesota River to the British possessions. The farmers have already suffered severely from the effects of the terrific winds that have recently swept over the greater portion of Minnesota; but this last misfortune has discouraged them so thoroughly that some of those who have lost most, are said to be seriously contemplating a removal to other States.

Why does not Superintendent Kelso order a raid to be effected upon the houses in this City where "first-class games of faro" and "keno" are played? Some of the owners of these houses, whose names we have already given, have boasted of their influence with the Tammany Ring, and it certainly does seem as if their boast was well founded. Obscure "dealers" have been arrested, it is true, but this action of Mr. Kelso, and his associates savors somewhat of persecution when it be taken into account that the gilded palaces on Broadway have been left undisturbed.

THE JAPANESE PRINCES.

Arrival of Thirty Young Noblemen—Their Eagerness for Knowledge—Prince Schemidzo Jugad and His Accomplishments.

Thirty young Japanese noblemen, belonging to the most illustrious families in Japan, and under the leadership of Prince Schemidzo Jugad, arrived in New-York from San Francisco yesterday, and occupied quarters at the St. Nicholas Hotel. The young gentlemen are sent to this country by the Government of Japan in order to complete their educations, and especially with a view of examining mechanical inventions. As a general thing, these young Japanese possess very intelligent faces, and gazed around them yesterday with an air of half alarm, half astonishment, that was quite amusing. They were all dressed in irreproachable black broadcloth, and had it not been for their almond-shaped eyes and coffee-colored complexions, they would have passed muster on Broadway for well-dressed Spaniards.

Prince Schemidzo Jugad, who has charge of the party, was educated in this country, and now occupies a very high position near the person of the Mikado. The Prince is about thirty years of age, and has a very prepossessing appearance. He converses in English fluently, and with scarcely a perceptible accent. He is quite intelligent and, though somewhat reserved and haughty, he conversed, yesterday, on various topics with considerable animation, and alluded more than once to his thorough knowledge of the English language and his familiarity with American institutions. He says that the young Japanese, not one of whom is over twenty years of age, are very apt and eager in their desire to acquire knowledge, and will, beyond a doubt, make rapid progress in the various studies to which they may apply their minds.

Prince Schemidzo Jugad further stated that the young noblemen are to be instructed with the object of fitting them to occupy important positions in the Foreign Office of Japan, which has recently become a very important department of the Japanese State. Upon his arrival, the Prince, followed by his charges, stepped up to the hotel register and wrote, in fair legible characters, "Prince Schemidzo Jugad, Japan, with twenty-nine companions." Soon afterward the Japanese were shown to their respective rooms, as much to escape the insolent curiosity of the crowd which had gathered in the hotel vestibule, as to refresh themselves after their long jaunt across the continent. The distinguished visitors will remain but a few days in the City in order to view the objects of interest, when they will be sent in detachments of four or five to the different colleges throughout the country.

Arrival Home of the Seventy-First Regiment.

The members of the Seventy-first Regiment, American Guard, reached this City late yesterday afternoon, on board the steamer *City of Lawrence*, after having been absent four days on their visit to Rhode Island. The gallant National Guardsmen were welcomed by a host of friends on their arrival, and were met at the foot of Canal-street, North River, by the Seventh Regiment, who escorted them up Broadway and Fifth-avenue to their armory at the junction of Broadway, Thirty-fifth-street and Sixth-avenue. The sidewalks were lined with spectators anxiously awaiting their appearance, and they were greeted with warm applause as they passed. Both officers and privates spoke in the highest terms of the cordial reception which was extended to them by the citizens of Rhode Island, and expressed themselves as deeply gratified at the kind treatment which they received at the hands of the Providence troops. Being considerably fatigued from travel, the members of the regiment were not detained long at the armory by Col. Rockafellar, but were quickly dismissed to their homes.

THE TIMES' EXPOSURES.

What is Said in Other Cities About the Frauds.

Independent Journals Expressing Their Opinions.

The Ring Denounced by Them Unanimously.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

THE NEW-YORK FRAUDS.

In common with all those whose business or pleasure impels them to read the New-York journals, we have been strongly interested for several days past in the exposures made by the Times of the enormous swindling of the Treasury of the City and County of New-York. We say "enormous swindling," and the public of this city will agree that the phrase is entirely just when they consider the nature of the transactions, and that the alleged fraudulent bills foot an aggregate of $8,534,110 for "furniture," "carpets," "cabinet-work," "repairs," "plastering," &c., to the "new public buildings," and the armories and drill-rooms of that City, in parts of the years 1868–'69–'70. As vouchers for the accuracy of its figures, the Times has published extensive transcripts, which it alleges have been faithfully copied from the books of Controller Connolly. To give some idea of the details of these transactions, we select from the masses of the figures the sums charged for "Repairs, &c., to armories and drill-rooms" for eight or nine months of the year 1869. The aggregate of these sums is $833,548. The first thought which strikes the unsophisticated mind is, "What tremendous affairs these armories and drill-rooms of the City of New-York must be, to require for nine months' repairs, &c., the vast sum of $833,000! Yet they are neither numerous nor extravagant in their appointments. Going a little further into the details, we find the following aggregate of bills paid for the same armories and drill-rooms for the same period of nine months: For "plastering in the armories," there was paid to one Andrew J. Garvey the nice little sum of $197,330; for "plumbing in the armories," there was paid to J. H. Keyser $142,329; for "chairs in the armories," there was paid to J. H. Ingersoll $170,729; and for "carpentering in the armories," there was paid to J. S. Miller $434,064. This is a quite snug "prtrenage" to those meritorious trades. But the thoughtful reader will, of course, wonder what in the world ten armories and drill-rooms can want with $170,729 worth of chairs! He may well wonder at such bewildering supplies for sitting purposes in drill-rooms, as he also may be astonished at the energy of the drills, which require in nine months $434,000 to pay for "repairs" to the wood-work of ten rooms; $197,000 for "repairs" to the plastering, and $142,329 for "repairs" to the water and gas pipes. But these emotions of surprise or astonishment do not seem to have been excited in the minds of the officials who audited these bills and signed the warrants for their payment, or if they were they certainly did not prevent the palpably swindling claims from being paid.

But there is another feature in these operations, as they are set forth in the Times, and thus far unchallenged as to the truth of the charges. It appears that in the years 1869–70 there was paid to George S. Miller, A. G. Miller, C. D. Bollar & Co., J. A. Smith and Ingersoll & Co., $5,663,646 for "furniture," "cabinet-work," "carpets," "repairs," &c., to the new public buildings, Court-houses, offices, drill-rooms, &c.; and that the warrants (although drawn in the above names) for the whole of this stupendous sum of money for furniture and repairs passed into the hands of one J. H. Ingersoll, and bear the indorsement of Ingersoll & Co. This man Ingersoll, the Times says, is the agent or go-between of the officials and outsiders who form the "Ring," and, in addition to this, the Times alleges that when the bills were passed by the Auditing Board, and the warrants were signed by the Mayor (Hall) and Controller (Connolly) it was all done with the full knowledge that the claims and bills were fictitious and fraudulent, and that they and Tweed and others divided the proceeds.

To these plain charges of the official plunder of such enormous amounts of the public moneys there has thus far been but one official or direct reply. This was a letter published a few days ago by Mayor Hall. He says that the attacks of the Times are impelled by malice, because of a difficulty about an advertising bill; that the claims would never have been entertained if the Times had not gone into Court upon its own claim, and thus opened the way for the others; that the bills are for claims which originated several years ago under an administration composed of equal members of Republicans and Democrats; that this Board so constituted politically passed the "exorbitant" claims and bills referred to, and that his acts and those of the Controller in signing and countersigning the warrants, were simply "ministerial acts" which they were bound to perform. This is the substance of Mayor Hall's letter of explanation. It matters not what the "politics" of the officers were who audited and paid these monstrous frauds, nowhere does he deny that they were audited and paid, nor does he attempt to deny their outrageous and villainous character.

Thus much of the facts, then, must be taken as uncontroverted, if not admitted. The machinery peculiar to the government of New-York City, its loose and profligate way of erecting and furnishing its "new Court-houses and public offices," and its management by irresponsible "Commissions" and "Rings," have permitted the public treasury to be robbed in a few months, within two years, of morn than $8,000,000. That is the appalling practical fact. That gives tremendous emphasis to all that has been said in this journal against the efforts to introduce the scandalous and ruinous system of gigantic "Rings" and "Commissions," with unlimited powers and no responsibility, into Philadelphia, as was attempted by the last two Legislatures, and in part effected. That should sound the full note of warning to the voters and tax-payers to beware of electing to office the men who were the instigators, the advocates, the organizers, and the willing tools of the audacious attempt to fasten that monstrous system on the City of Philadelphia.

Bridgeport (Conn.) Daily Standard.

Hereafter the peculating bank cashier who is detected in pocketing thousands of dollars of other people's money will cry out that the officer who arrests him is actuated by malice, and then, of course, he will be let off. The burglar who is caught in the act of "cracking a crib" will plead maliciousness on the part of the policeman who captures him and get off, scott free—perhaps.

Milwaukee Sentinel.

The New-York Times is making, with commendable vigor, what we would call a needed "exposure in high life." Truth has been crushed to earth in the Metropolis of "these United," until honest men have greatly feared the era of its ascendency was completely past in the region which has been so long and so badly affected with the malaria of corruption and falsehood. But the truth that "truth will rise again" is evidently being rendered clear in another and most remarkable instance. "The Times to the rescue" has been heard; and, hearing the call, it is doing its duty fearlessly and well.

Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

What trickery had spiked the guns of the *Herald*? It is very remarkable, very.

Cleveland Daily Leader.

Those records ought always to be open to the public, and their publication by the Times is a national blessing. It is time that the thefts and robberies of the New-York "Ring" were known to the counrry before they dupe the people into intrusting the national treasury to their rapacious hands.

Bangor (Me.) Whig & Courier.

The exposures are of the most startling character, and considering the fact that the authorities have stubbornly refused to publish the records of their financial management, we can well imagine that these developments of magnificent rascality have at last attracted the attention of Wall-street, and that the thieves will be compelled to give some account of their plunder.

Erie Daily Dispatch.

While the New-York Ring stands unapproachable in the magnitude of its villainy, its lesser shadows fall on nearly every considerable city in the country. Erie is not without its Ring, and the unscrupulous schemes of this combination are already lifting their unsightly fronts. There are very few things that need watching so closely as a Ring government. Eternal vigilance is the price of low taxes and a progressive city.

Daily Evening News, Fall River, Mass.

The revelations of the New-York Times in regard to the robbery of the City by its Democratic officials ought to arouse the most pungent attention throughout the Republic. If what is said is true, the question at once arises whether there is any such thing as safety under our form of government for the people, from being plundered by the very rulers they select to manage their municipal concerns.

Chicago Evening Journal.

It is very evident that the Tammany Democracy of New-York is as rotten at heart as during the late Irish row it was cowardly in spirit.

Daily State Journal, Springfield, Ill.

The New-York Times is doing good work nowadays in exposing the financial manipulations of Tammany by which four men—Tweed, Sweeny, Hall and Connolly—are enabled to put millions of dollars annually into their own pockets at the expense of the tax-ridden people of New-York City. The Times affirms that its information and its figures are obtained from Controller Connolly's books, so that Tammany's condemnation arises from the showing made by its own most subservient tools.

Buffalo Express.

Each succeeding day the New-York Times adds another count to the awful indictment it has brought against Hall and Connolly, of the Tammany Ring, and each time arrays the proof and defies the accused to meet the allegations in a Court of law.

Schenectady Daily Union.

The fact is, that the terrible exposures of the New-York Times as to the frightful robberies of Hall and Connolly are paralyzing the Democratic Party.

Boston Evening Times.

The warfare waged by the New-York Times against the Tammany Ring has attracted great attention throughout the country. The *exposé* of the corruptions at City Hall has created a profound sensation, and the result will ultimately be to destroy the political power of Tammany. From every quarter the Times receives the warmest thanks for its bold and decisive course. It is certainly entitled to the gratitude of every honest citizen of New-York.

Christian Intelligencer.

The New-York Daily Times is playing Hercules in the Augean stable at last. For nearly three years the financial departments of this City have refused to publish the annual reports required by law. A few weeks ago, after a clamorous demand by the Press of the City, certain documents were prepared and published, which revealed the fact that the City and County debt had beeen incresed about sixty to eighty or a hunded millions of dollars in two years, (the figures are bewilderingly large, and foggily inferential.) And now the Times supplements the published reports, by copies taken from the Controller's books of drafts and checks paid to sundry parties under various pretexts, during two years just closing.

New-Haven Journal.

It may be that the people of this country will deliberately restore to power a party managed by the Connollys and Halls of New-York, but we shall be slow to believe it.

Philadelphia Day.

Why, here's a plumber drawing a million and a quarter for plumbing public buildings in the Metropolis. Then there was a plasterer who got about two and a half millions on the same job. And so on. Get out! Let us have a seventy-five thousand dollar Court-house!

Philadelphia Press.

The truth is, the Times has opened a masked battery upon them, to which they find it impossible to reply. The battery was Controller Connolly's books, which he masked himself, and has kept carefully concealed from the public for some years past, in order to prevent that storm of public indignation which he and his confederates well knew would arise the moment the tax-payers learned to what extent they had been robbed.

New-Haven Palladium.

It speaks well for the New-York Press that Tweed, Hall & Co. have not found a single reputable defender. Outside their paid organs no City journal has ventured to palliate the charges brought against them.

Montreal Gazette.

On Saturday the Times published an extract, said to be surreptitiously taken from the Controller's books, showing the payments throughout 1869 and a part of 1870 to certain specified firms for furniture bought for and work done on the new City Hall, armories, &c., amounting in the aggregate to $5,663,646. Now, those who have the best means of judging, say that this sum exceeds by at least $4,000,000 the amount which could have been honestly expended for the purposes specified. The question is, what has become of this sum of $4,000,000?

Pittsburg Daily Gazette.

If these men be honest let them prove it to the world by exhibiting proper vouchers for their vast expenditures. If they be not honest, they should pursue their present course and say nothing. Silence, with a becoming sense of shame, would be their most prudent as well as their easiest way of escaping the just judgment and indignation of all honest men.

Fishkill Journal.

The Times deserves the thanks of the country for its seasonable exposures of the corruption of this clique, who are aiming to fasten their clutches upon the throttle of the nation.

Sandusky (Ohio) Register.

For months the New-York Times has devoted its energies to exposing the corruption and profligacy of the Tammany rulers. In these efforts in behalf of an overtaxed people the Times has stood alone, the balance of the Press of the City seeming indifferent to the public interests.

Poughkeepsie Daily Eagle.

The Times is doing a good work, and deserves the thanks of the whole community for the clear manner in which it is exposing the thieves who have so long managed affairs in New-York City. Its articles should be read and pondered by all, irrespective of party. We should think it about time the clear headed, honest business men of New-York took action to impeach and clear out the nest of robbers.

Buffalo Commercial.

But there is a reason why these revelations are specially interesting to Buffalo readers, although it may be true that "we in Buffalo have no political jurisdiction" in the matter, as the *Courier* says. These enormous frauds are the work of the great Tammany Ring, and it is only too well known that there is a little Ring here, modeled after the pattern of the great original, which little Ring has seized possession of the city, has instituted works that will call for vast public expenditures, and is apparently following closely in the footsteps of the New-York manipulators. This fact, therefore, gives citizens of Buffalo a special interest in the Times' terrific exposure of the Tammany corruptionists. It shows them what they may expect, if "the gentlemen referred to" are allowed to retain the authority and power which they have so unscrupulously usurped by the aid of the very same Tammany leaders whose financial management in New-York we have done our best to faithfully describe. This thought should bring the question home to every tax-payer in Buffalo.

Toledo Commercial.

Why not resist every one of those swindling claims, and thus arouse the people, the Courts and the Legislature to a sense of the outrage being perpetrated? Suppose they had made public even half the facts now presented, does anybody suppose that measures would not have been taken to protect the people, even if a special session of the Legislature had been found necessary? But no. Tammany saw no duty in that direction. They found a guise of law—and a very thin one at that—under which peculation could be carried on, and they were too ready to avail themselves of it.

Springfield Republican.

The New-York Times says it has "barely made an opening in the mine of fraud and rascality that lies concealed in Connolly's office." The opening is large enough, however, to let in daylight upon some astonishing sights. The carefully-guarded "pay-roll" should also be brought out into the light, and submitted to a searching scrutiny. After the facts are all developed, it will be in order to proceed against the criminals.

Pittsburg Gazette.

The New-York Times has been fairly inundated with letters from the citizens of that tax-burdened City, thanking it for its determined and successful efforts to expose the rottenness and official corruption of the persons intrusted with their municipal affairs. So plain has this matter been shown that even the *World*, the mouth-piece and apologist for all kinds of Democratic rascality, has not one word to say against the truth of the charges. And our own dear *Post* is also hushed into slumber, and cannot be induced so utter a sound in extenuation of the shortcomings of its friends.

Norwich Bulletin.

The New-York Times, with unflagging zeal, continues its attacks upon the Tammany thieves in each succeeding issue. Never before has official villainy been so fearlessly dealt with by a public journal, and never before, we venture to say, has so much official crime and rascality been laid bare to the public gaze.

Washington Chronicle.

In yesterday's New-York Times is another batch of items from the books of Controller Connolly, showing how the Democratic thieves of that City have swindled the tax-payers. The tax-payers of New-York, through the agency of the Times, are beginning to get their eyes open.

New-Bedford Mercury.

The Times has had the pluck to do what other Republican journals of New-York are now forced to commend. It has only given voice to the public conviction. It is not the Times that assails Mayor Hall and Controller Connolly. The accusation of wrong-doing comes from the tax-payers of the City, who ask for an explanation of facts which the accused have not yet denied.

A libel suit is not the poultice for Mayor Hall's contused reputation. The remedy, if there be one, is simpler, cheaper, and more effective than a libel suit in a new-York Court. It is a full publication of the accounts, and an honest statement of where the money went.

Litchfield Enquirer.

The Tammany Ring has grown so callous to newspaper attacks that nobody imagined anything human ingenuity could invent in the way of denunciation could produce any effect. The most amusing apology for the Ring we have seen is that of Monday's *World*. Tweed, Hall and Sweeny were awful scoundrels, says that plausible sheet, up to the time of the passage of the new charter, but if they have done anything wrong since, the *World* isn't aware of it! It is gratifying to observe that even a New-York politician is sensitive when called a thief daily, and especially when the exact amount of his stealings, with particulars of the time and place of theft annexed, are paraded in a leader that is likely, first or last, to come under the eye of nearly every New-Yorker who can read. It indicates there is such a thing as an intelligent public opinion in that place after all.

The Wayne Citizen.

Democratic government in New-York City is the most corrupt in the country. The system of robbery and fraud practiced there has at length been fairly shown as being of a character to make those guilty of it deserving confinement at criminal hard labor. As New-York is, so would the country be, under Democratic rule.

Troy Whig.

The New-York Times continues its disclosures. The whole world may be challenged to show a parallel to this great, bold and barefaced swindle. The Times asks who received the money? It has been partly pocketed by the swindlers, but a great deal of it has gone to Albany to corrupt the Legislature, and in 1869 and 1870 much of it was expended in carrying the elections. We can now see how liberally money could be scattered in the doubtful Assembly and Congressional districts. The Tammany managers could squander money magnificently. Perhaps our neighbor, the *Press*, could now guess where that $14,000 came from, and went to the wrong paper.

New-Haven Palladium.

The *Register* admits that if the figures published by the New-York Times are correct they would be extremely damaging to Hall and Connolly. Their correctness has not been questioned by Hall, who admits that "the charges are large and may have been exorbitant." All he claims is that he had no share of the stealings, and this we are willing to believe, for he is merely a poor tool in the hands of Tweed. But he is not the less an accomplice of the knaves, since he helped them to plunder the city by signing bills that he knew were fraudulent. If the Connecticut Democrats have not had enough of the Tammany Ring, they probably will before many months are over. Nothing but chronic imbecility could induce the Democratic Press of this State to attempt a defense of the New-York swindlers.

Germantown (Philadelphia) Telegraph.

The real value of a bold, able, manly and upright Press has seldom been so conspicuously shown as in New-York City since the death of Henry J. Raymond. Before his demise the Presses of that City, while deploring the abominable misgovernment of the City by a dynasty resting wholly upon fraud, rowdyism and robbery, were yet so separated by personal jealousies that no action of any consequence could be had against the common enemy. A considerable part of the Republican politicians, however, were so corrupted by the Tammany politicians though the lavish use of money and patronage that they were mere tools used to distract the Republican counsels and get up spurious organizations and nominations. But with the death of Mr. Raymond, the factions seem to disappear, and his paper, the Daily Times, in the hands of his business partner, George Jones, took up arms against Tammany, the Ring, the bogus Republicans and the rioters, with a fire and energy that have thus far carried all before them. Mr. Raymond had not fomented the factious divisions, but at his grave the men who had kept them alive, seemed to have at once grounded arms.

The assaults of the Times were not only well-timed, they were incessant and unrestrained. The miscreants who were plundering the treasury and debauching free institutions were fearlessly attacked by their names and with specific and well-sustained proofs. There has been no pandering to the Irish mob on the part of the Times. The Irish having dragged their religion into the arena, the Times has assailed them and their Church alike. Inspired by this example, *Harper's Weekly*, under the able editorial charge of George W. Curtis, has joined in the assault, and week after week has given bold and spirited practical illustrations to the same general effect. So in tardy succession the Republican journals have one at a time joined in the attack on the corrupt Tammany Ring and its established religion and intrenched mob.

Ogdensburg Daily Journal.

The New-York Times is waging a war upon the Tammany Ring, which, if followed up with the vigor with which it has begun, will sooner or later compel them, like Capt. Scott's coon, to come down. We refer to this matter, not that we are pecuniarily interested, but to show the reader how the Democracy run the machine when they have the power. In all localities where the Democracy is out, their "harp of a thousand strings" is retrenchment and reform. Where they are in, it is arms to the elbows in the public treasury, to filch out millions of the money extorted from the honest tax-payers. The Times promises to follow up the *exposé* till the plunderers are driven from the field, or the people rise up and expel them from the places which they dishonor and disgrace.

Bridgeport (Conn.) Daily Standard.

The New-York Times continued its exposure of official thieving in that City, yesterday. As the Democratic Party thus indorses the New-York Democratic thieves, it shows what would be its line of conduct provided it could get control of the United States Treasury. It is no more important to guard bank vaults against burglars, with a very contrivance which the most ingenious men can invent, then it is to guard the United States Treasury against the Democratic Party, headed, as it is, by these New-York thieves, who have become such adepts in stealing the public moneys.

Wheeling (West Va.) Intelligencer.

The New-York Times is making a most searching *exposé* of the stupendous rascalities practised by the Government of New-York City. It remains to be seen whether Mayor Hall and his partners in crime dare go into the Courts to vindicate themselves. They cannot afford to ignore such charges, and if they attempted it the New-York public surely would not allow the matter to pass without investigation.

Scranton Republican.

The New-York Times has given Tammany Democracy the worst blow it has ever received by simply publishing a transcript from the City Controller's secret books. It is easy to be seen how the affairs of the nation would be administered by Tweed, Sweeny, Hoffman and their satellites. Let these plunderers get hold of the national treasury and they would steal tens of millions where they now steal hundreds of thousands.

Miners' Journal.

The Tammany Ring which governs New-York City spent upwards of $102,000,000 in two years, nearly $51,000,000 a year. For 1869 they have refused to publish any account of their transactions. The Times has managed to get a transcript of some of the accounts by a person who had access to the books, and is publishing the same. Mayor Hall, in a card, denies that he ever received any of the money—he does not deny the charges as to the payment of the money, but says it was the fault of the Board of Supervisors, on whom he desires to throw the responsibility for passing the bills. He declines to prosecute as a public officer, for if he did he would have his hands full of prosecutions, but charges that a portion of the patronage of the City had been withdrawn from the Times, and that they have a disputed bill unsettled, which is the cause of these attacks. Even if this should be so, if the charges are true, that does not exonerate the Tammany Ring from stealing millions upon millions of dollars of the people's money. The Times has the facts and figures from the books in the office, which they have withheld from the public, and they dare them to show from the books whether these statements are false.

New-Bedford Mercury.

It is now suggested that a paper be prepared for signatures, to be presented to men of the right stamp, who will pledge themselves to participate in defraying the expense of a suit to be brought against the Mayor and Controller and their confederates upon the criminal charge of conspiracy to defraud. The suit, if brought, is to be in the name of one or more tax-payers having their residences in Connecticut or New-Jersey in order that it may be taken into the United States Court and beyond the reach of Judges owned by the New-York Ring. The Times declares that there is plenary proof of the truth of the serious charges brought against the City Government. The question is now, Shall the matter end in a war of words, or will the public-spirited citizens of New-York take it up, as the magnitude of the interests involved demands.

Elizabeth Journal.

We have no time at present to make more than one remark as to the controversy pending between the New-York Times and the New-York City officials. The figures and facts of the Times appear to be perfectly damning, and are exciting a cry of reprobation and alarm from one end of the country to the other.

But the reply of Tammany to the Times is, in fact, the most alarming of all. It is a substantial confession. No fact charged against Tammany is specifically denied or explained.

Indianapolis Daily Journal.

The New-York Times claims to have discovered some of the "bold and liberal shortcomings" of Hall and Connolly, the Democratic Mayor and Controller of New-York City by which they have put nearly a million of dollars of the people's money into their pockets.

Pittsburg Despatch.

The *Post* affects to doubt the items of expenditure charged against the Tammany Ring at New-York. Let it bear in mind that these items are professedly derived from the Controller's books, and are therefore official. The Times not only charges these things as swindling and fraud, but invites Hall, Connolly and others interested to call upon it for proof by prosecuting it for libel. As the Courts of New-York are known to be entirely favorable to the Tammany Ring, it cannot be pleaded that they will be unfairly treated. If they do not sue for libel, they will stand convicted before the public.

Salem Gazette.

The New-York Times is now rendering greater service in the promotion of good morals and republican institutions—by the exposure of the crimes of politicians—than has ever been in the power of any other journal. The vileness of the "Ring" which manages the ruling party of New-York City is beyond belief; and the courage and perseverance with which the Times follows up the exposure, are beyond all praise.

Oswego Daily Press.

The whole country has been stirred up by the figures which the New-York Times gives of the expenditure of the Tammany Ring on the armories of the National Guard in New-York City.

REPAIRING THE SCHOOLS.

Annual Renovation of the Public Schools to Begin To-morrow—The Cost of the Alterations and Repairs About $78,700.

The contractors for repairing and otherwise improving the Grammar and Primary Schools under the care of the Board of Public Instruction will commence work to-morrow. There is shown in the following the character of the work which will be executed, and about what it will cost:

Grammar School No. 5, on Mott-street, near Prince.—The brick walls, fences and cut stone, including copings, of every part of the buildings, to be pointed, the chimney-caps reset, the stucco-work and all plastering in every portion of the buildings to be repaired, and all the ceilings to be cleaned, white-washed with two coats of lime, and finished with Paris-white. Cost, about $500.

Grammar School No. 8, on Grand-street, near Wooster.—All the doors, trimmings of every kind, including base moldings on stairs, locks, fixtures, pulleys, cords, iron railings, &c., throughout the building generally, and all the furniture, to be put in good order; the wardrobes in the play-rooms will be removed; molded strips, equal to 2,000 lineal feet, and 2,000 hat-hooks, will be put in the class-rooms; the tin leaders to be taken down, repaired, and painted; all the tin roofs to be repaired and painted once with approved mineral paint; all the plastered side walls and ceilings, including cornices and centre pieces, to be properly scraped, repaired and "pointed," including the removal and replastering of all loose portions; all the ceilings and centre pieces to have two coats of "lime whitewash," and to be finished with "Paris white;" the plastered side walls, cornices and ceiling moldings of all the rooms, halls and passages to have four coats of paint, and all the inside walls which have been painted to have two coats of paint; the cornices to be done in two colors; side walls to be finished "flat;" the main cornice on the front part of the building to have two coats of paint and one coat of sand, and all the other wood-work not grained, and all iron-work throughout every part of the premises, to have one coat of paint; all the grained work to be touched up, and, together with all the furniture in every part of the building, to be put in good condition. Cost, about $2,000.

Grammar School No. 11, on Seventeenth-street, near Eighth-avenue.—The plastered side-walls and ceilings throughout every part of the buildings to be examined and carefully repaired and pointed, leaving all plastering and stucco work in perfect order. The ceilings to be scraped and washed, removing all coatings outside of the hard finish of the plastering; then to have two coats of the best lime whitewash, and finished in good style with Paris-white. Cost, about $400.

Grammar School No. 28, on Fortieth-street, near Eighth-avenue.—All the plastered side walls and ceilings, including cornices and centre pieces, to be properly scraped, repaired and pointed, including the removal and the replastering of all portions that may be loose or in danger of falling. The ceilings of the first floor to be whitewashed with two coats of the best lime, and finished with Paris white. Cost, about $400.

Grammar School No. 29, on Greenwich-street, near Rector.—The entire sidewalk, curb and gutter, platforms, steps, iron railing, area gratings, and copings, to be removed, and all to be regulated and rebuilt so as to have all in proper shape, strong and secure; one six-inch iron column to be set in the vault on a proper foundation, to support the area coping, and the entire vault to be filled in three feet in height above the present floor, and the whole to be paved with brick set on edge and grouted with cement; heavy rough plate glass furnished and put in vault lights and platforms. There is considerable other work to be done also. Cost, about $2,000.

Grammar School No. 31, on Monroe-street, near Montgomery.—All the doors, sashes, trimmings, locks, fixtures, pulleys, cords, &c., throughout the buildings to be properly repaired, and put in good working order. All the "window blinds" to be removed from the premises, repaired in a proper manner, painted two coats, color as directed, and rehung and fastened in the most approved manner. The school furniture, including desks, seats, book-cases, tables, &c., &c., to be repaired, planed, scraped and smoothed, as may be directed; new cloth covers for all the tables, &c. All the plastered side walls and ceilings in all the stories to be properly scraped, cleaned and repaired, including the removal and replastering of all loose portions; the ceilings to have two coats of best lime whitewash, and finished with with Paris white; loose stove-pipe rings to be reset in gauged mortar; all wood-work throughout every part of the building and premises, inside and outside, to have two coats of paint, the main cornice to be sanded; all iron-work to have one coat of paint; all work heretofore grained to be grained in oil; all the grained work, including front doors, all furniture in every part of the building, all rails, newels and balusters, to have one coat, repaired work and desk-tops to have two coats of varnish, and all iron-work of the furniture to have one coat of paint or varnish, as directed. Cost, about $1,500.

Grammar School No. 35, on West Thirteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue.—All the "plastering" throughout every part of the building to be carefully examined, all loose portions to be removed, and the places replastered, all cracks and other defects to be pointed in the best manner; all the ceilings to be thoroughly scraped, and cleaned to the hard-finish surface, and then to have two coats of best lime whitewash, and finished with Paris white. The side walls and cornices of front halls, and of the two assembly-rooms to have on present painted work two coats, and on new work four coats of paint; color as directed. All window-sills, and all work present that is painted white, and including blinds, in front halls and in both assembly rooms, to have two coats of paint; the window-sills to be grained, other grained work to be touched up; and all grained work, stair-rails and balusters, and all furniture of every kind, including book-cases, &c., in every part of the building, to have one coat of varnish. All the water-closets, front doors, play-room doors, and trimming, to be painted two coats; front doors to be grained and waxed. Cost, about $2,100.

Grammar School No. 36, on Ninth-street, near Avenue C.—The exposed surfaces of all the fence walls, and all walls of every portion of the building, and all joints of cut stone-work, including copings, to be pointed in the best manner; chimney caps and copings to be reset, if required. All plastering of side walls, ceilings, cornices, and all stucco work in every part of the buildings to be closely examined, and all defective and loose portions to be removed and new furnished, and all pointing to be done as may be required to leave all plastering in good order. Cost, about $500.

Grammar School No. 38, on Clark-street, near Broome.—The outside brick walls of the building, in every part, and all cut stone-work to be thoroughly pointed, the tops of chimneys to be rebuilt, and all caps and coping to be reset; the joints of copings to be filled with oil putty; the plastered walls and ceilings of all the stories, and including adjoining house, to be properly repaired and pointed; the ceilings to be white-washed with lime and finished with Paris-white; the side walls of adjoining house to be kalsomined. the main cornice to have two coats of paint and one coat of sand; front sashes and frames and front doors and trimmings to have two coats of paint; the front doors to be grained and waxed, and all the glazing of the front windows done as required; the brick-work of front to have two coats of paint and pencilled white; front wood fence to be repaired and painted two coats; iron-work to be painted one coat; the brick-work of wings and on sides, and of adjoining houses in all yards to have two coats of water-proof whitewash; a partition in janitor's apartment to be removed; shed to be extended, and cellar door and frame properly repaired; one new four-inch galvanized iron leader to be furnished; other leaders repaired; tin roofs all properly repaired, scraped, and painted one coat of approved mineral paint. Cost, about $1,000.

Grammar School No. 41, on Greenwich-avenue, opposite Charles-street.—The outsides of the brick walls of every part of the buildings and fence walls, and all cut stone work, to be pointed in the best manner; chimney-caps and copings to be reset as may be necessary; the joints of copings to be filled with oil putty. All plastered side walls, ceilings, cornices, and all stucco-work to be properly repaired and pointed; all loose portions to be removed and the places replastered; the side walls of main stairway halls, in all the stories, to be painted four coats, finished flat. Cost, about $500.

Grammar-School No. 42 and branch, on Allen-street, near Hester-street, and Hester-street, near Allen-street.—All the plastered side walls and ceilings in every part of the buildings to be pointed complete, and repaired as may be necessary, by removing all loose portions and replastering, so as to leave all in good order; the brick walls and window-frames in recesses on sides of the Hester-street building to be painted two coats, white; new furniture to be added. Cost, about $2,200.

Grammar School No. 44, on North Moore-street, Varick-street, and West Broadway.—All the doors, sashes, trimmings, locks, fixtures, pulleys, cords, &c., throughout the premises, and all furniture to be repaired and put in good working order; all the plastered side walls and ceilings, including cornices and centre-pieces, to be properly scraped, repaired and "pointed," including the removal and replastering of all loose portions; all ceilings and centre-pieces to have two coats of "lime whitewash," and to be finished with "Paris-white;" yard walls and play-room halls heretofore whitewashed to have two coats of water-proof lime whitewash; the wainscot and window-sills in third story assembly-room to be painted two coats and grained in oil, all present grained work in assembly-rooms of second and fourth stories and of main front halls and stairway to be "touched up," and, together with new grained work and the entire furniture of all assembly-rooms, to be varnished one coat; all plain-painted wood and iron work in above-named rooms and halls, *including blinds*, to have one coat, and all painted walls to have two coats of paint, finished flat; a Georgia pine floor, laid on 4 by 4 inch white-pine timbers, to be laid in east play-room, similar to present floor in west play-room. Cost, about $1,100.

Grammar School No. 49, on Thirty-seventh-street, near Second-avenue.—All the doors, sashes, trimmings, locks, fixtures, pulleys, cords, &c., throughout the buildings to be properly repaired, and put in good working order; all the plastered side walls and ceilings, including cornices and centre-pieces, to be properly scraped, repaired and "pointed," including the removal and replastering of all loose portions; all ceilings and centre-pieces to have two coats of "lime whitewash," and to be finished with "Paris-white;" twelve fan-lights, three feet high, to be furnished and put in, and twelve fan-lights, twenty inches high, over doors in timber partitions; trimmings, including painting, to correspond with present trimmings; all cutting away, &c., to be done as required; the metal ventilators on roofs to be cleaned, and painted one coat of approved mineral paint. Cost, about $2,000.

Grammar School No. 55, on Twentieth-street, near Seventh-avenue.—Two side stairs in play-rooms to be rebuilt, new platform, steps, &c.; all the grained work touched up where necessary, and together with all furniture in every part of the building, all rails, newels and balusters, to have one coat, repaired work and desk-tops to have two coats of varnish; all iron-work of the furniture to have one coat of paint or varnish, as directed; all cracked and broken glass to be removed and new put in, leaving all whole on the completion of the work; all the window-blinds to be removed from the premises, repaired in a proper manner, painted one coat, colored as directed, and rehung and fastened in the most approved manner; all ceilings and centre-pieces to have two coats of "lime whitewash," and to be finished with "Paris-white;" the plastered side walls, cornices, and ceiling moldings, of all the rooms, halls, and passages in the building not heretofore painted, to have four coats of paint, and all inside walls that have been painted to have two coats of paint; the cornices to be done in two colors, all finished "flat;" all plain painted wood-work throughout every part of the building, except cellar, to have two coats, and iron-work one coat of paint, main cornice to be sanded; front brick-work to be painted two coats and pencilled white, &c. Cost, about $2,200.

Grammar School No. 57, on One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, near Third-avenue.—The outsides of the brick walls of every part of the buildings, the fence walls, and all cut stone-work, including copings, to be properly pointed; chimney-caps and copings to be reset, if necessary; all plastered side walls, ceilings, cornices and all stucco-work, to be carefully examined, loose and defective portions to be removed, new to be furnished, and all pointing to be done in the best manner, leaving all in perfect order. Cost, about $800.

Grammar School No. 58, on Fifty-second-street, near Eighth-avenue.—Same as No. 57; cost, about $600.

Primary School No. 5, on Fourth-street, near Avenue C.—The panels, &c., above the lock-rails of sliding-doors to be removed, and sashes put in their places, the lower tiers of lights to be of ground glass, as usual in other schools; part of brick walls of play-rooms, and twenty-five feet in height of brick walls of adjoining houses, to have two coats of water-proof whitewash; also much other light work. Cost, about $1,500.

Primary School No. 6, on Thompson-street, near Broome.—All the "wood-work," inside and outside of the building and yards, to be painted two coats, color as may be directed; all present grained work to be grained in oil, oak, and walnut, as may be directed, and, together with all furniture and all hard wood, to have one coat of varnish; the front brick-work and the cornice to have two coats of paint, the brick-work of first story and the cornice to be sanded; other brick-work pencilled white; iron-work, including window-guards, to have one coat of paint; the tin roofs to be scraped, repaired and painted one coat of approved mineral paint; all plastered side walls and ceilings to be scraped, repaired, painted and cleaned to the hard finish; the side walls in second story to have four coats on unpainted work, and two coats on painted work; side walls of third story to be kalsomined; all ceilings, after being cleaned, to have two coats of lime whitewash, and finished with Paris-white; the brick walls, &c., heretofore whitewashed, to have two coats additional. Cost, about $500.

Primary School No. 10, on Cannon-street, near Broome.—All the plastered side walls and ceilings, including all stucco work, to be properly pointed, including the removal and replastering of all loose and defective portions; the ceilings and cornices to be scraped and washed to the hard finish, and then to have two coats of best lime whitewash, and finished with Paris-white; the side walls to be kalsomined. Cost, about $400.

Primary School No. 27, on Thirty-seventh-street, near Tenth-avenue.—All the doors, sashes, trimmings, locks, fixtures, pulleys, cords, &c., throughout the premises, and all furniture to be repaired and put in good working order; all the plastered side walls and ceilings, including cornices and centre pieces, to be properly scraped, repaired and "pointed," including the removal and replastering of all loose portions; the brick-work of front to be painted two coats and pencilled white; main cornices to be painted two coats and sanded; all leaders to be carefully repaired, and painted one coat of approved mineral paint; four feet in height of all brick walls and jambs in play-rooms to be painted two coats—all other parts to have two coats of best lime whitewash; front iron railing to be painted one coat. Cost about $400.

Primary School No. 29, on Nineteenth-street, near First-avenue.—General repairs, cost about $500.

Hall of the Department of Public Instruction, corner of Grand and Elm streets.—The main cornice of building to be painted two coats and sanded; all outside sashes and window frames to be painted two coats; the brick-work of fronts, including fence wall, to be painted two coats and pencilled white; the rear of building and sides of extension to be painted two coats; the lining of roof-gutters to have one coat of approved mineral paint; all iron-work to be nicely scraped, painted one coat, and sanded; front doors, rear and side doors, gate, and all trimmings, to have two coats of paint; front doors to be grained and waxed; five rooms in third story to have walls and wood-work painted two coats; blinds of three rooms in third story of main building, and all the blinds in extension, to be painted two coats; all plain painting in extension to have two coats; grained work to be touched up; all grained work and all hard wood to have one coat of varnish; the inside walls of all the stories in extension to be painted—new plastering four coats, other two coats; all necessary glazing to be done, leaving all whole on the completion of the work; all the ceilings in extension, and all in third story of main building, to be well cleaned by washing and scraping, and then to have two coats of best lime whitewash, and finished with Paris-white.

In addition to the above, new furniture will be supplied for Grammar-school No. 33, and some repairing will be done there also, the whole to cost about $2,000.

Repairing will be done, and new furnaces put in Grammar-school No. 48. Total cost, $15,000.

New furnaces for Grammar-school No. 17, and repairs to be done. Total cost, $3,000.

For repairs in school buildings, not enumerated, about $9,000.

The contracts require that all the works shall be completed by the 1st of September, and it is further stipulated that in case of failure on the part of any contractor to advance the work satisfactorily, the Committee shall be thereby empowered to hire such additional men, and purchase materials as may be necessary to forward the work as required, and deduct the amount paid therefor from the amount of the contract. All the paint to be used in every part of the work, unless otherwise named, must be composed of pure white lead and linseed oil, and spirits of turpentine, colored as directed. No benzine nor sizing to be used; all varnishing to be done with best quality copal (turpentine) varnish; mortar for pointing common brick walls to be made with Rockaway sand and equal quantities of lime and cement; "oil putty" for joints of copings and of top surfaces of cut stonework to be composed of white-lead and linseed-oil paint, colored as required, and made of proper consistency with Rockaway sand; all joints to be well scraped and wet with water, immediately previous to being pointed.

City Evangelization.

From the statement of the Secretary, at the last monthly meeting of the City Mission, it appears that the work of mercy is going on as usual. Through Summer heats, as well as in Winter's cold, the faithful, self-denying missionaries are going their rounds among the sick and poor and needy, giving relief and comfort to all. There are forty City missionaries, who made last month 9,920 visits; there are seven Mission Chapels, in which were held 589 meetings; there are four Mission Sabbath-schools, having under instruction 1,200 children; there are eight Temperance Societies, with more than 4,000 members. The services on Sabbath afternoons, in the open air, are carried on as usual, and many who could not be persuaded to enter any church will stop and listen to the Gospel in the streets. The Treasurer reported: Receipts for the month of June, $2,208 48; payments, $5,541 70; deficit, $3,333 22.

Police Transfers and Dismissals.

At a meeting of the Board of Police, yesterday, Patrolman Harrison, of the Fifth Precinct, who was tried on the previous day for drunkenness, was dismissed from the Department. The following transfers of Sergeants were ordered by President Smith: Patrick Oates, Twenty-seventh Precinct, to the Seventeenth; John J. Fitzgerald, Twenty-seventh to Third; Wm. H. McConnell, Twenty-seventh to Twenty-eighth; Wm. B. Smiuck, Seventeenth to Twenty-seventh; Wm. A. Van Duser, Third to Twenty-seventh; James Lonsdale, Twenty-eighth to Twenty-seventh. These transfers remove all but one of the Sergeants lately in the Twenty-seventh Precinct, and it is alleged that they have been scattered because of a suspicion that outside persons had acquired too much familiarity with the interior workings of the precinct to admit of the proper performance of Police duty. Although only the Captain and one Sergeant are left, it is understood that the precinct is to be still further revolutionized.

Alleged German Barbarities.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Under the title "Parisian Pictures and Alleged Prussian Barbarities," there appeared in the New-York Times on Friday, March 17, 1871, a description of occurrences during the occupation of Chateaudun, copied from the *Figaro*, in which His Highness the Duke of Saxe Meiningen is charged with cruel actions, said to have been committed by him in the hotel of one Mr. Seneshal.

This story, which is an extract from an article of the *Petit Moniteur Universel*, No. 58, published in Paris, is a malicious invention and entirely untrue.

The Duke of Saxe Meiningen, attached to the staff of the Twenty-second Division, Eleventh Army Corps, was actually at Chateaudun during the occupation by our troops, but he never dined in any of the hotels of said town; the Duke's meals were always furnished by his own cook, and at the time mentioned he even supplied his French landlord with provisions.

The same article also mentions Prince Albrecht, of Prussia, and Gen. von Wittich, but neither of these gentlemen resided or dined at Mr. Seneshal's hotel; Gen. Wittich's quarters were at a house deserted by its owners, and he lived on his own provisions; and Prince Albrecht, who had taken up his quarters several miles distant from Chateaudun, came there on the 19th of October for a short time, expressly to hold a conference with Gen. Wittich.

The roaring flames from the burning buildings, described in the same article, were caused by houses fired on the previous day (on which Chataudun was stormed) by German shells, and the conflagration was ncreased by the heavy gale blowing in the afternoon of the 19th of October. Before the Duke's arrival, a manufactory belonging to his landlord was burned down, and it was only by the greatest exertions of the Duke's servants and men that the dwelling-house could be saved.

The well-known humanity and kind-heartedness of the Duke of Meiningen, of which he has given ample proof during the whole war, makes it difficult to believe that such incredible stories as the *Moniteur Universel* has published, should ever find credit with American readers. Considering, however, the large circulation and the high respectability of the New-York Times, which reprinted said article, I think it proper to make this statement.

I have the honor to be, with high consideration, your obedient servant,

Erwin Stammann,
Vice-Consul North German Union.

New-York, Wednesday, July 26, 1871.

THE RAILROAD LEASE.

Progress of the Great Chancery Suit in New-Jersey—Abstract of the State Director's Answer.

The great Chancery suit now pending before the New-Jersey Courts, concerning the lease of the united railroads to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, excites more and more attention as it comes near a solution. In the opinion of many of New-Jersey's ablest lawyers, the bill filed by the plaintiffs who oppose the lease is a strong document that will require something more than lawyer's tact to defeat. To this paper Mr. George Richards, a State Director of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, has put in an answer, in which the following questions are submitted to the Court:

First—Whether any State law authorizing the taking of such lease, without the consent aforesaid, is a law impairing the obligations of any contract between the stockholders themselves, or between the stockholders of the lessee and the lessor, in violation of the Constitution of this State of Pennsylvania and of the United States.

Second—In case the lessee cannot take such lease without the consent of its stockholders, and others of its said partners, (if any,) whether it has a lawful right to take, against the will of the owner thereof, the stock of its non-assenting stockholders, and the interests of its said partners, (if any,) so as to prevent all dissent to the taking such lease.

Third—Whether until such lawful taking of such stock or interest, said lease can be taken by such lessee without the consent of all its stockholders.

Fourth—Whether the rights and powers of said lessee in this regard should not be fully ascertained, to the end that this Court may declare the rights and powers of all the parties to this suit, in so far as they depend upon the rights and power of said lessee, may (if it may) be lawfully taken by said lessee.

Fifth—Whether the said lessee has the legal capacity, with or without the consent of all its stockholders, to take such lease, without enabling powers given to said lessee by the Legislature of this State.

Sixth—Whether the said lessee, being an artificial person with special faculties only, and not with those general powers, rights of faculties which are possessed by a natural person, and which enable him to do any lawful act, impliedly derives such enabling powers (it being a railroad corporation) under the general authority to the lessors to lease the works to any railroad corporation in this State or otherwise, or whether the implied authority (if any) to take such lease, is, or is not, to such corporations only as already have, or shall, acquire authority from the Legislature of this State to take such lease, as well as the faculty and capacity to exercise the very franchises proposed to be leased, which, upon being lawfully acquired, may be exercised as within the description of these franchises then already granted to it.

Seventh—Whether the said lease without the consent of all the stockholders, of the lessors respectively, or the directors or managers thereof, who, it is alleged, (and which question this defendant also submits to the judgment of this honorable Court,) are not the agents for this purpose of the stockholders, can lawfully be made by the said lessors in such a manner that the State, as holder of the stock, of any of said lessors may not be as an assenting stockholder, whether such consent has heretofore or shall be hereafter given, be a party to an undertaking which any one of the non-assenting stockholders of either of said lessors at some time hereafter may render fruitless and abortive, and therefore the State be put to the trouble and expense and litigation to restore to the lessors the property and franchises to be leased, and the citizens of this State be exposed in the meantime to an interruption of the indispensable facilities for public travel now provided by those laws of this State and these charters granted to the lessors which have been accepted and acquiesced in by the lessors and their stockholders.

Eighth—Whether any law of this State authorizing the making of such lease without the consent aforesaid is or is not a law impairing the obligation of the contracts existing between the State and the stockholders of the lessors of the stockholders themselves, and the stockholders of the lessors and the lessors, or some of them, in violation of the State and National Constitution.

Ninth—If, then, such lease cannot be made without the consent of all the stockholders, whether the Legislature in and by the said act approved in 1870, does or does not, with lawful or unlawful purpose to prevent dissent by any of the stockholders, authorize said lessors or some of, their private corporations to take the stock of the new assenting stockholders with or without just compensation first made, contrary or in conformity to that restriction on the power of the Legislature contained in the Constitution of this State, that the Legislature shall not authorize individual or private corporations to take private property for public use without just compensation first made.

Tenth—Whether the purpose expressed in said act to authorize the making of said lease by said lessors, or any other purpose therein expressed, or manifest therefrom, is a public use for which the stock or the property of the non-assenting stockholders may, against their will, be lawfully taken on the condition in the said constitutional provision last mentioned, contained, that is to say, that the authority to take property shall be given for a use that is public, for a compensation that is just, and on a payment to precede the taking thereof?

Eleventh—Whether if such authority is given on the condition aforesaid, the said lease can be made before the payment of such just compensation to such non-assenting stockholders for their stock, and whether the making of said lease and the passing of the title of such franchises and property hereby is or is not taking of the non-assenting stockholders property?

Funeral of Capt. James C. Williamson.

The funeral of Capt. James C. Williamson, of the United States Navy, took place yesterday from his residence, at No. 252 Grove-street, Jersey City, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Rev. Mr. Henderson, Episcopal clergyman, conducted the funeral services, which were attended by a host of sorrowing friends and relatives. Capt. Williamson had been in the United States service for about thirty-seven years, and was a brave and efficient officer. He was quite prominent during the war of the rebellion, and distinguished himself on many occasions. The Captain has been for some time out of active service, and at the time of his death was awaiting orders from the War Department. He died after a painful illness of six weeks. By the request of the deceased, Company G, of the Fourth Regiment N. J. S. N. G., accompanied the remains from Jersey City to the South Ferry in New-York. The funeral cortége, as it passed down Broadway, was a sad and impressive spectacle. It was composed of a detachment of marines from the Brooklyn Barracks, with two bands from the ship *Vermont* and barracks, Company G, of the Fourth Regiment, National Guard, with drum corps, a platoon of Police, sixteen sailors acting as pall-bearer, and about twenty carriages filled with officers of the station, and the relatives and civilian friends of the deceased. The body was carried to Green-Wood Cemetery, where it is placed in the family vault to await interment.

Liederkranz Summer-Night Festival.

The members of the German Liederkranz gave a grand Summer Night's Festival at Jones' Wood last evening. Over 1,000 persons were present, all of whom seemed to enjoy themselves most thoroughly. The affair was, in fact, a grand Summer night's ball, dancing being kept up until an advanced hour this morning. The music was supplied by Bunstin's Orchestra and the decorations were got up under the supervision of Mr. John Keim, who displayed a profuse supply of Chinese lanterns. A magnificent display of fireworks, under the direction of Mr. Eller, a member of the Committee, lent a special attraction to the evening's amusement. The soirée was a most enjoyable affair in every respect, and the Committee, consisting of the President of the Association, Mr. Ollendorf, and Messrs. Unger, Eller and Goeppel, were most assiduous in their endeavors to render the evening agreeable to all present.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

Freckles, Tan and Pimples are Disagreeable, if not disgusting. HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM subdues these blemishes and gives the complexion a transparent and marble purity. LYON'S celebrated KATHAIRON is the best hair dressing and preserver in the world. It destroys dandruff and prevents the hair from falling out or turning gray.

Royal Havana Lottery.
$330,000 in gold drawn every seventeen days. Prizes cashed and information furnished. Orders promptly filled.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A Cool, Delicate Hair-Dressing.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR, recommended as the only vegetable preparation in the world for restoring gray hair, stops its falling, increases its growth, neutralizes all bad effects of salt bathing on the hair. Sold everywhere.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

For the Country—Ladies', Misses', Gents' and Boys' Boots and Shoes, Bathing Shoes and India Rubbers. Take a good supply, and get them at
MILLER & CO.'S, No. 3 Union-square.

MARRIED.

CARTER—COWMAN.—On Thursday, July 27, at the Church of the Transfiguration, New-York, by Rev. J. S. Purdy, D. D., assisted by Rev. G. H. Houghton, D. D., Rev. George G. Carter, of Nashotah, and Susan Maria, youngest daughter of the late Augustus T. Cowman, Esq.

LATROBE—MURRAY.—At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, London, July 14, by Rev. Dr. Haworth, rector, assisted by Rev. Dr. Booth, of University-place Church, New-York, Osmun Latrobe, Esq., of Baltimore, to Eliza B. W. Murray, daughter of the late Samuel Dana, Esq., of Boston.

DIED.

BOSWORTH.—At the residence of his father, July 26, 1871, Frederick Bosworth, son of Judge Bosworth, aged 21 years.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

DUNHAM.—At Irvington, on the Hudson, Wednesday, July 26, Edward W. Dunham, in the 78th year of his age.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at his late residence, Irvington, on Saturday, 29th inst., at 3½ P. M. Trains leave 30th-st. depot at 2 P. M.; returning, leaves Irvington at 5½ P. M.

GAZZAM.—At Pittsburg, Penn., July 25, Elizabeth Antoinnette Gazzam, mother of Audley W. Gazzam, Esq., of this City.

HERBERT.—On Thursday, 27th inst., Catherine Carson, wife of Elias Herbert.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

HARPER.—At West Hoboken, N. J., 26th July, 1871, John Harper, after a short illness.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 2 P. M. on Friday, the 28th inst., from the United Presbyterian Church, corner of Bloomfield and 7th sts., Hoboken.

JONES.—At Cold Spring, L. I., July 26, Miss Sarah Jones, aged 84 years.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. John's Church, Cold Spring, on Saturday, the 29th, at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Syosett on the arrival of the train that leaves Hunter's Point at 8¾ o'clock A. M. Returning, leaves at 5 o'clock P. M.

LITTLEJOHN.—At Port Chester, on Thursday, 27th inst., in the 9th year of his age, Louis, youngest son of Duncan Littlejohn, of Brooklyn, Long Island.

MACKAY.—At Leghorn, Italy, July 10, Everett, infant son of Alfred and Margaret H. Mackay.

McLEAN.—On Wednesday, July 26, Mary, widow of the late Andrew McLean, in the 71st year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 239 West 22d-st., on Friday, at 2 o'clock.

POST.—At Groton, Conn., on Thursday, July 27, Richard B. Post, son of the late Wright Post, M. D., of this City.
Funeral at Huntington, Long Island, on Saturday, 29th inst. upon the arrival of the 8 A. M. train from New-York.

RIFFLARD.—July 27, at 12:35 A. M., Claude Joseph Rifflard, aged 70 years and 6 months.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday morning, the 28th inst., at 10½ o'clock, from the Roman Catholic Church of St. Vincent de Paul, 23d-st., near 6th-av., without further invitation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASTOUNDING RING FRAUDS.
STARTLING EXPOSURES.
CONNOLLY'S SECRET ACCOUNTS.
NEW-YORK TIMES EXTRA.
SATURDAY, JULY 29.
GERMAN AND ENGLISH EDITION.

The NEW-YORK TIMES will publish on SATURDAY next a triple sheet, containing a comprehensive résumé of all the facts and figures published in that journal in exposing the astounding operations of Hall, Connolly & Co. in connection with the contracts for City and County work. The articles will be printed in the English and German languages, and will be accompanied by analytical tables and plain explanations. A large extra edition will be published. Newsmen can send in their orders at once, and for any number of copies.

SURF HOTEL,
FIRE ISLAND BEACH—1871.

Is now opened for guests. Charles Williams, who for seven years, has had charge of the culinary department "Parker House," Boston, and late "Westminster Hotel," New-York City, will assume control of the cuisine of this hotel for the coming season.

Through tickets to hotel. Trains leave Roosevelt-st., New-York, 8 o'clock A. M., and 3½ P. M.
D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

BONUS 300 ACRES OF LAND.
Wanted, loan of $5,000, on ample real estate security in Western Virginia, on line of Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, for which interest and above bonus will be paid. Titles perfect. Full particulars on application to Box No. 4,942 New-York Post-office.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON.—IF OUR friends will kindly inform us, either by telegram or by letter, of their intended arrival, we shall be better prepared for their comfort. The reputation of this new and elegant establishment is such as to require no comment. Transient board FOUR DOLLARS per day. PROPRIETOR ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON.

ASTOR LIBRARY, NEW-YORK, July 28, 1871.
THE ASTOR LIBRARY WILL REMAIN closed for four weeks from MONDAY, July 31, until MONDAY, Aug. 28, 1871, at 9½ A. M., for the purposes of cleaning and other necessary repairs.
E. R. STRAZNICKY, Superintendent.

$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY of Cuba draws Aug. 1. Whole tickets, $32, currency. Shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, Agent, No. 194 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A STEWART FOOT LATHE. Shears, 4 feet; swing, 9 inches. Price $50. Address G. J. E., Box No. 200 Times Office.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 8 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ON MARRIAGE.—ESSAYS ON THE causes which interfere with marriage. Sent in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia, Penn.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, July 20, 1871.

Whereas, the Republican State Committee at its meeting, held in New-York on the 9th day of March last, adopted the following among other resolutions:

"As soon as the organization of the Associations shall have been perfected in at least fifteen Assembly Districts, of which notice shall be given to the Chairman of the State Committee, he will immediately give notice for one week, in at least two Republican daily papers, of the time and place of the meeting of the delegates to the General Committee, at which meeting Hon. Horace Greeley, Chairman of the present General Committee, or, in his absence, Hon. William Orton, shall preside, until the election of a permanent Chairman."

And whereas the necessary conditions have been complied with, notice is hereby given that the delegates elected to the new Republican Central Committee, by authority of the Republican State Committee, will meet at the Apollo Hall, corner of Broadway and 28th-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, July 28, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing, in accordance with the above resolution.

ALONZO B. CORNELL,
Chairman Republican State Committee.

EUROPEAN MAILS.

Interesting Extracts from Our English and Continental Files.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

Working Women in Assembly in Germany—Clerical Advice Deprecated.

The *Chemnitzer Freie Presse* gives an account of a meeting of working women held at Chemnitz a short time since. About 300 hundred were present. The number of men who took part in the proceedings is not mentioned, but some spoke. The first speaker, however, was Fräulein EMILIE MISSELWITZ. She appealed to her hearers to testify to the grounds of complaint they all had in consequence of low wages, unjust punishment, (excessive fines,) and even actual ill-usage. She asserted that the condition of their lives urgently required alteration, and that it was their sacred duty to take part in the struggles of men, and to place themselves on an equal footing with them. Here she fell into the usual "woman's rights'" line of argument, bringing many examples from the vegetable and animal kingdoms in support of her views, but, somewhat inconsistently, wound up with the following statement, which is, unhappily, less questionable: "No comfortable family life can be thought of under the present system of wages; for, instead of caring for her own belongings, and directing the education of her children, the woman also must work in the factory early and late to avoid dying of hunger." The principal male speaker was Herr UFERT. While representing the position of working women in various lights he endeavored to persuade his hearers to organize themselves if they would be helped out of their misery. He particularly warned them not to give ear too readily to the promptings of the clergy. The clergy, said he, taught men resignation and patience from childhood; they preached that every one should be in subjection to authority, (but capitalists are not included in this term,) and they further told people that when a child died it was a dispensation of God, and that the Lord who had given it had taken it away again. Herr UFERT then exhorted the assembly to take the amelioration of their position into their own hands instead of exercising patience and resignation, to beware of letting their children imbibe hurtful prejudices, and to be persuaded in cases of the death of children that want and misery had killed them. Having considered the circumstances of trade with regard to the position of women, and mentioned special cases, he advised his female hearers to enter into the association, and recommended agitation to obtain the same amount of wages for women as for men.

SIBERIAN PRISONS.

A Late Russian Book—The Transportation of Convicts—A Look Into a Floating Cage—Convict Organization—The Loves of the Guilty.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Kasan, the town on the River Volga, where the present lines are written, offers great advantages for the study of transportation to Siberia. It is the gathering place toward which convicts from all parts of Russia are dispatched in order to be afterward sent on to their destination. A great deal of important information on this subject is contained in the recent work of MAXIMOV, *Siberia and its Convict Prisons*, (3 vols. 8vo, St. Petersburg, 1871,) a book written in Russian, and therefore as yet nearly unknown in Western Europe.

SYSTEM OF TRANSPORTATION.

The system of transportation has, like most Russian institutions, undergone a profound change for the better during the present reign. Since 1867, no Western observer could witness those terrible marches of fettered prisoners, driven on like herds of cattle by mounted Cossacks, which form one of the principal horrors in many of the still current books on Russia. The convicts at present arrive in Kasan by water conveyance on the Volga. To that river they are sent by rail. The long journey from Kasan to Tomsk, in Siberia, is again almost entirely performed by water, on the rivers Volga, Kama, Tur, Tobal, Irtish, Ob and Tom. Only from the river Kama to the river Tur, (from Perm to Tjumén,) across the mountainous boundary between Europe and Asia, the prisoners are carried on carts drawn by the three-horse teams (troiki) of the Russian post-service.

FLOATING PRISONS.

The floating prisons in which the prisoners travel on the rivers are large barges towed by powerful steamers. These barges are very conveniently constructed. Below deck there is but one cabin, sufficiently aired and lighted—the principal prison-room. The guard-room, the office and the kitchen are on the deck, of which they occupy less than one-third. The rest of the deck forms a large cage; iron posts support a roof of sheet-iron, and between the posts a net of thick iron wire is extended—at once the safest and the airiest of prisons. This floating prison would be very comfortable if it were not so terribly overcrowded. Water conveyance is in these high latitudes limited to less than twenty weeks in the year, and the most has, therefore, to be made of it. Neither the prison-barges nor the temporary prisons in Kasan and other towns are nearly sufficient for the convicts; the numbers confined in them are on an average nearly double those for which the localities are constructed. This overcrowding is easily supported by convicts who stay only a few days in the temporary prisons, and by the prisoners in the cage, where the air is always fresh. In the cabins of the floating prisons, however, and in Kasan, during the Winter, the air breathed by the convicts is foul beyond description. The only consolation is that sickness and mortality in the convict gaol of Kasan are not excessive.

THE PRISONERS.

A glance into one of the prison cages discloses a very curious picture. Most prisoners wear the convict garb, which is as ugly here as in other countries; a kind of cloak with sleeves, of a dirty drab color, disfigured by the letters S I B. (Siberio) on the back; these letters being inlaid in yellow cloth. A shapeless cap of the same material as the cloak completes the costume, which seems to answer its purpose very well, for the cloth is thick and firm. Even under that uniform garb many national types may be distinguished; from the stolid, flat-faced Finnish tribes, some of them almost like Esquimaux, to the sharp features of the Jew, and the beautiful face and form of the Circassian mountaineer. The wearing of the prison garb seems besides not to be obligatory even for the greatest criminals, and many of them wear entirely or partly their own clothing; the Circassian, the national cloak with its rows of cases for cartridges sewn on the breast-cloth, and the shaggy fur-cap; the Tartar, the pointed felt-hat over the skull-cap which covers his shaven head, and the long caftan; the Russian peasant, his greasy great-coat of sheepskin. Most prisoners have good, well-shaped boots, which guard their ankles against the friction of the chain; others wear the national foot-clothing of linden-bast over the linen rags which they tie round their feet and legs. The only chains worn are fetters attached to the two ankles, and lifted up in the middle by means of a strap fastened up to the loins (I believe by a girdle.) These chains are not very heavy, and the prisoners walk freely enough with them; yet the clinking of the irons makes one shudder. Such chains are worn only by those who are sentenced to hard labor, while those who are sentenced merely to settle in Siberia wear no chains whatever.

THE GENTLER SEX.

Groups of women and children are mixed up with the male prisoners; the women being in the proportion of about one to six, and the children one to twelve to the men. Two-thirds of the women are likewise convicts, the remainder and all the children are merely passengers. For the Russian Government, in order to encourage emigration, offers free passages to the families of all those that are sent out to Siberia, an advantage generally appreciated by the wives, though as yet very little by the husbands, of convicts. In 1860, the last year for which MAXIMOV gives the statistics, 6,000 male prisoners were accompanied by 326 free women and 566 children, while 700 women were accompanied only by four free men.

PEASANT ENTERPRISE.

The new system of transportation owes its origin to the energy and the spirited enterprise of a Russian merchant, Mr. KOLCHIN, like most Russian merchants, the son of a peasant. He is the owner of all the prison barges on the Volga and Kama, as well as on the Siberian waters; and likewise of the steamers by which the barges are towed. These steamers carry passengers and merchandise; and though their freights are much lower than those of the other passenger lines, they are, with their barges in tow, nearly as fast as the other steamers; and the accommodation for passengers is as good as elsewhere. Mr. KOLCHIN has an extensive establishment at Nijni-Novgorod, where the machinery for all his vessels is made, and where the ships for the European lines are constructed. They are among the best steamers on Russian Rivers; though most of the steamers on the Volga and Kama belonging to other owners, are constructed in England or in Belgium. Only a part of the prisoners go as far as Tomsk. At various stations along the rivers, especially at Tobolsk, parties of prisoners are landed in order to be distributed in the more westerly parts of Siberia, where most of those who are sentenced merely to settle in Siberia, and not to hard labor, remain. From the stations to the final places of destination the journey is continued on foot. Those who go for hard labor to the convict establishments in eastern Siberia still march in chains from Tomsk. As far as they are concerned, the old system of transportation is still kept on.

FRUITS OF THE SYSTEM.

This system, though very severe and cruel for the political prisoner, is much less so for the Russian peasant. Its defects are certainly very great. The stations where the prisoners remain over night are wretched, and are often unbearably filthy. The officers who command the prisoners are not always very scrupulous, and often use their discretionary power to obtain money, by granting or withholding favors which ought not to be conceded—permissions to buy spirits, take off the fetters, &c. But all these drawbacks are much lessened by the feeling of companionship between officers and convicts; a feeling which no explanation can make intelligible to the haughty aristocratic officers of Teutonic blood. The word "brethren" (*bratei*) is often addressed, and in good earnest too, by the officer to the convicts. Savage altercations like those which but too frequently happened between the fierce Poles and the officers to whom they were entrusted, and the atrocious punishments inflicted after such strife, never happen between officers and common criminals. A remarkable Russian institution, likewise not easily intelligible to the Western public, the *artel*, contributes very much to lessen the sufferings necessarily attached to a march of thousands of miles, performed with fettered legs. Whenever a number of Russians of the peasant class work together they speedily form an organized body with an elected chief, and with equal rights and duties for all the members. Such a body is called an *artel*, and breaches of faith of its members toward each other are so absolutely unknown that they are considered impossible. This same organization is adopted by the convicts, and, strange to say, the same faithfulness which belongs to all *artels* also characterizes those formed by the outlaws. Nay, when the members pledge their "word of honor" for each other, the promise may be safely relied on, even by the officers who guard them. The elders (*starosti*) at the head of the convict *artels* administer the money, make all the necessary purchases, and strike those bargains with the officers to which we have above alluded.

LOVES OF THE CONVICTS.

MAXIMOV describes very prettily, and as an eye-witness, the loves of male and female convicts; how the lovers manage by money, cunning, and even by violence, to meet and to travel together, and how especially the carts on which the prisoners cross the Ural Mountains, are made useful for traveling in common. These affections exercise a good influence, and would be infinitely more productive of good if the Russian law promoted—instead of hindering—the marriages of convicts.

CHANCES OF ESCAPE.

Flights from the prison barges are impossible; but from the parties traveling on foot, and especially from the convict establishments themselves, they are extremely frequent. From some of these establishments nearly one-half of the prisoners have at various times made attempts at flight, and western Siberia, as well as the eastern parts of Russia, swarm with runaway convicts.

RUSSIA'S POLICE.

New Regulations in Accord with Liberal Ideas—An Important Ukase—Approaching Trials.

St. Petersburg (June 30) Correspondence Pall Mall Gazette.

An important restriction of the powers of the Secret Police, which, since the time of IVAN the Terrible has been one of the most formidable of the instruments of Russian despotism, has been effected by a new ukase, published here a day or two ago. The last occasion on which this branch of the Police Department, which is officially styled "the *gendarmerie* of the third section of the Imperial Chancellery," exercised its functions on a grand scale, was at the time of the Netchayeff conspiracy, in 1869–70, when it entered private houses to search for papers, &c., arrested suspected persons, and even sent many of them without trial to banishment in the Asiatic provinces of the Empire. This state of things, if the new ukase does not become, like so many of its predecessors, a dead letter, will now be entirely changed. The *gendarmerie* is to be subject to the same regulations as the ordinary police, and the "Political Committee" established by MOURAVIEFF, under whose orders it acted, is to be abolished. By the new law, if the Police should have any reason to suspect that a political offense has been committed, either by an individual or by a body of conspirators, it must give information to the regular tribunals, and await their orders before taking any steps to secure or punish the offenders. The preliminary inquiry is to take place under the direction of the official procureurs, and no punishment is to be awarded except on the sentence, to be given after trial, of the Judicial authorities. It is the duty of the procureurs and the Justices of the Peace to watch the proceedings of the Secret Police, so as to prevent any arbitrary exercise of power, and to report any abuses they may discover to the Commandant. If the Commandant does not take steps to check such abuses, they are to appeal to the Minister of Justice, and, if necessary, to the Senate. This important reform, which is destined to put an end to an evil which has cost Russia some of her ablest literary men and patriots, is generally attributed to Count SCHOUVALOFF, who is supposed also to have induced the Emperor to allow political trials to take place in public. The first case which will be tried under the new regulation is that of the Nihilist conspiracy of NETCHAYEFF above alluded to. The accused are divided into several categories. In the first are eleven men charged with forming a secret political society and propagating revolutionary ideas, and four of these are accused of the murder of the student IVANHOFF at Moscow, whom, it is alleged, they took for a spy. The second category consists of upward of thirty persons from Moscow; the third of fifteen from St. Petersburg, the fourth of Siberians, and the fifth of persons who knew of the existence of the conspiracy, but did not disclose it to the authorites. The total number of accused is nearly a hundred, and the impending trial, which is to begin in a fortnight from today, naturally inspires great interest. The accused of the first category will be defended by some of the most eminent of the members of the Russian Bar, such as Prince OUROUSSOFF, M. ARSENYEF, and M. BURMISTROFF. A curious feature of this trial is that, although it will be held before a jury and the public will be admitted, all strangers are to be ordered to leave the Court whenever any mention is made of an attempt on the life of the Emperor or of some member of his family.

RICE SWAMPS.

The Great Rice-Fields at the South—How the Plant Grows—Harvesting, Hulling and Polishing.

A Southern correspondent of the Syracuse *Courier* writes of the rice lands:

"There is a belt of land stretching from Virginia down the coast to the Gulf of Mexico, and most of the distance it lies low, very little above the level of the ocean, some of which is covered with water by every high tide. The greater portion of this land may properly be called swamp land—not altogether given up to the domain of the water, but always damp and too wet for any grain except rice. It is not every swamp or wet piece of land that is fit for the cultivation of rice. The alluvial swamps lying along the banks of rivers having a deep soil, composed of decayed vegetables, is best fitted for the purpose, but it must be so located that it can be overflowed at high tide, or it is useless for the purpose. The lands must also be protected from the salt water and from the rapid currents occasioned by freshets. South Carolina is the great rice State, more being cultivated than in all the United States beside. The rivers flowing down from the table land of the interior reach this low land, and force them to the sea, spread out and have generally a deep broad channel. There is volume of water sufficient, so that the tide will cause it to set back for many miles. Along many of these ravines the land is as level as the sea, and it can be flooded at pleasure. Gates are constructed through artificial embankments along the banks of the river, and when the tide is high the water is let in and the land flooded and the gates closed. When it becomes necessary to draw the water off, the gates are opened at low tide. Some of these fields are very large and interesting when being prepared for a crop, and are very beautiful when the rice comes up through the water and throws its needle-like spears. These fields must have a secure embankment along the river, and must be thoroughly drained by artificial channels, so as to take the water entirely away when necessary. In large fields some of the channels have capacity enough to float a flat-bottom boat, which is used to convey the harvest to the place of storage.

The land is plowed in Winter and in the first warm days of Spring is flooded. The preparation of the ground commences in March. The ground is made as mellow as a garden. The seed is sown in trenches about fifteen inches apart. It requires about three bushels of seed to an acre. The seed is lightly covered with soil and the water let in and remains about a week, by which time the grain sprouts, when the water is drawn off, but when the grain is a few inches above the ground it is again flooded for four or five days and then drawn off, and the grain is then allowed to grow for four or five weeks, when it is cultivated and the ground thoroughly stirred, and then the water is let on, and it is flooded for a few days and then gradually drawn down and again cultivated, and after the second cultivation the water is again let on to remain till the crop matures, which takes about two months, when the water is drawn off, and it is harvested, very much as we harvest buckwheat. The crop in a favorable season is a profitable one. The grain is threshed and cleaned in mill. It is frequently sent to market before the hulls are removed. There are extensive mills at Liverpool and New-York for hulling the rice, and that enables the dealer to put it on the market fresh and white. There are mills at Savannah and Charleston, where the rice is hulled for the local market. The best hulling machines cost from $15,000 to $18,000, and have very intricate machinery. The rice, before hulled, is called poddy. The machine takes off the hulls and sorts the grain. After the hulls are removed, it is moved out on inclined screens, which are fine at first, and all the small and broken rice passes through, and then a little coarser, and the rice called "middling rice" drops through, and last the "Prince rice." The latter quality is passed through another screen, which is called polishing, and in that process is swept clean and bright. Rice is cultivated in all the warm countries of the world, and is used for food by more people than any other cereal, except wheat. It is cultivated very extensively in the East Indies, and along the coast, where the lands are marshy, it is the only crop raised. It is a staple crop in Africa, south of Europe, North and South America. Ceylon produces a large quantity in excess of consumption. There are several varities, some of which grow on dry land, but the Carolina or water-rice, as it is called, is as fine as any in the world. It grows very rapidly, and is often six feet high. When it is sufficiently high to cover and hide the water, it presents a beautiful sight."

THE BUILDING RECORD.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is the list of new buildings proposed for erection in this City, since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, July 27, 1871. The report is an official one, from plans filed at the office of JAMES M. MACGREGOR. Superintendent of the Department of Buildings:

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

Fifteen first-class dwellings, south side of Sixty-first-street, 109 feet east of Madison-avenue, four stories, 16, 19, 20, 22 and 25 by 50 and 60; JOHN MCCOOL, owner.

Fifteen first-class dwellings, north side of Fifty-ninth-street, 100 feet east of Madison-avenue, four stories, 20 and 22 by 55; WARREN BEEMAN, owner.

Six first-class dwellings, north-east corner of Fiftieth-street and Sixth-avenue, four stories, 21.6, 17.6 and 17 by 56; SAMUEL LYNCH, owner.

Five first-class dwellings, south-east corner of Madison-avenue and Sixty-first-street, four stories, 16, 21.5, 22 and 25 by 60 and 68; JOHN MCCOOL, owner.

Five first-class dwellings, north-east corner of Madison-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, four stories, 17.10, 20 and 25.5 by 65; WARREN BEEMAN, owner.

Three first-class dwellings, north side of One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, 68 feet west of Third-avenue, three stories, 18 by 45; JACOB SWARTZ, owner.

Three first-class dwellings, north side of Forty-fifth-street, 100 feet east of Eighth-avenue, three stories, 16.8 by 50; JOHN VAN DOLSEN, owner.

Two first-class dwellings, east side of Madison-avenue, 100 feet north of Fifty-fourth-street, four stories, 25 by 65; J. C. SAYRES, owner.

One first-class dwelling, north side of Forty-fifth-street, 368 feet west of Tenth-avenue, three stories, 19 by 40; ENOCH LAMB, owner.

One first-class dwelling, north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, 285 feet east of Fifth-avenue, three stories, 25 by 60; GEO. DEBEVOISE, owner.

Two tenement-houses, south side of Thirty-fourth-street, 350 feet west of Eighth-avenue, five stories, 25 by 70; EDWD. FITZPATRICK, owner.

Two tenement-houses, south side of Seventy-seventh-street, 225 feet east of Second-avenue, four stories, 21.7 by 52; P. HART, owner.

One store and tenement, south-east corner of Seventh-avenue and Fifty-fifth-street, four stories, 25 by 64; F. WEINBERG, owner.

IRON FRONTS.

One first-class store, south-west corner of Bleecker and South Fifth-avenue, five stories, 25 by 125; J. A. PAGE, owner.

BRICK FRONTS.

One first-class dwelling, south side of Fifty-third-street, 132 feet west of Madison-avenue, four stories, 25.6 by 61.6; JOHN T. SEAMAN, owner.

One tenement house, south side of Seventy-eighth-street, 125 feet west of Third-avenue; five stories, 30 by 62; PETER P. DECKER, owner.

Two stores and tenements, north side of Forty-eighth-street, 325 feet east of Second-avenue, four stories, 25 by 68; NATHANIEL BURCHELL, owner.

Two stores and tenements, Nos. 327 and 329 East Twenty-third-street, five stories, 37 by 60; Mrs. PURDAY, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 24 Rivington-street, five stories, 25 by 50; PHILIP GENMARD, owner.

One first-class store, north-east corner of West-street and Park-place, five stories, 33.9 by 50; WM. R. RENWICK, owner.

One second-class store, north side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, 317 feet east of Fourth-avenue, four stories, 50 by 50; JAS. W. HAZLETT, owner.

One shool-house, Nos. 3 and 5, south of Fifth-avenue, five stories, 33 by 34½; Redemptionist Fathers, owners.

One factory, north side of Thirty-third-street, 175 feet west of Tenth-avenue, five stories, 42 by 80; M. OPENHYM, owner.

One factory, No. 335 East Twenty-first-street, one story, 25 by 22; N. STEFFENS, owner.

One factory, north side of Eleventh-street, 25 feet east of Dry Dock-street, one story, 66 by 58¾; JAMES MURPHY, owner.

One factory, north side of Thirty-second-street, 150 feet east of Eighth-avenue, one story, 19 by 29.6; ROHE BROS., owners.

One workshop, south side of Thirty-third-street, 90 feet east of Lexington-avenue, five stories, 23.9½ by 40; M. BYRNES, owner.

One stable, north side of One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, 55 feet west of Third-avenue, two stories, 13 by 16; JACOB SWARTZ, owner.

One stable, south-west corner of Fourth-avenue and Sixty-third-street, two stories, 50 by 25; WM. H. RAYNOR, owner.

One stable, south side of Fifty-third-street, 200 feet east of Second-avenue, (rear,) two stories, 43 by 18; G. J. CUNNINGHAM, owner.

One stable, south-east corner of Eleventh-avenue and Seventy-eighth-street, (dimensions not given;) FERNANDO WOOD, owner.

FRAME BUILDINGS.

One second-class dwelling, south side of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, 425 feet east of Eighth-avenue, two stories, 20 by 33; WM. F. HUSTON, owner.

One second-class dwelling, south side of Fifty-third-street, 300 feet west of Tenth-avenue, one story, 25 by 26; LUDWIG KREGENBAUM, owner.

RECAPITULATION.

Total number buildings	83	Stores and tenements	6
Brown-stone fronts	61	First-class stores	2
Iron fronts	1	Second-class store	1
Brick front	19	School-house	1
Frame buildings	2	Factories	4
First-class dwellings	57	Work-shop	1
Second-class dwellings	2	Stables	4
Tenement-houses	5		

Alterations in Buildings.

For the week ending Thursday, July 27, 1871, the following are the only plans of importance for alterations in buildings submitted at the Department in this City. No alterations are reported where the expense incurred does not exceed the sum of $1,000:

One brick church, brown-stone front, south side of Fifteenth-street, 150 feet west of Third-avenue, one story and basement, 61.7 by 82.6, extension in front 16 by 6, one story and basement and alterations made for a public hall; WOODWORTH & YOUNG, owners.

One brown-stone front first-class dwelling, No. 19 West Forty-fifth-street, four stories, 25 by 65, extension 18 by 36, 25 feet high; D. B. GRANT, owner.

One brick first-class dwelling, No. 552 Fifth-avenue, addition to present extension, 18 by 10, 28 feet high; WM. C. BROWNING, owner.

One brick dwelling, No. 73 East Fourth-street, three stories and attic, 25 by 50, one and a half stories to be added; E. SNIFFIN, owner.

One brick dwelling, No. 157 Eighth-avenue, two stories, 192 by 27, one story to be added and extension in rear, 192 by 21, 34 feet high; S. MANN, owner.

One brick dwelling, No. 8 Morton-street, two stories and attic, 25 by 32, one story to be added; GEO. FORRESTER, owner.

One brick dwelling, No. 261 Sixth-avenue, three stories, 23 by 40, extension 16 by 32, 31 feet high; JOHN DUELER, owner.

One brick dwelling, No. 70 Bedford-street, three stories, 23 by 70, one story to be added; FRIETAG & HELMSKY, owners.

One brick front dwelling, No. 66 Essex-street, three stories, 25 by 35, extension 25 by 67, 15 feet high; JACOB KRAMER, owner.

One brick club-house, north-east corner Lexington-avenue and Thirtieth-street, two stories, 23 by 36, extension 23 by 36, 23 feet high; Andrew Jackson Club, owners.

One brick store and dwelling, south-east corner Cherry and Oliver streets, two stories and attic, 16.9 by 42, one story to be added; NICHOLAS SCHRADER, owner.

One brick store and tenement, No. 196 Lexington-avenue, three stories, 23.8 by 40, one story to be added; L. IMMEN, owner.

One brick first-class store, north-west corner of Washington and Robinson streets, five stories, 22 by 70, side wall to be taken down and rebuilt 11 feet from present line of street; JOHNSON & LAZARUS, owners.

One brick second-class store, Nos. 8 and 10 Platt-street, four stories, 22 by 68, extension in rear, 32.6½ by 6.4, 12 feet high; Lorillard Estate, owner.

One brick factory, Nos. 210, 212 and 214 Eldridge-street, five stories, 77 by 88, extension 25 by 88, 55 feet high; J. B. HOYT & Co., owners.

One brick factory, No. 150 East Thirty-third-street, five stories, 50 by 40, damaged by fire, to be repaired; Mr. BIOTER, owner.

One brick factory, No. 156 Mott-street, two stories and attic, 25 by 43.6, extension in rear 25 by 49, 35 feet high; C. W. SMITH, owner.

One brick railroad-depot, south side of Eleventh-street, 183 feet east of Avenue C, one story, 100 by 19 9½, wing to be built on Tenth-street, 25 by 94.9, 30 feet high; Avenue C. Railroad Company, owners.

One brick stable, north side of Eleventh-street, 233 feet east of Avenue C, two stories, 50.8 by 104, one story to be added; Avenue C Railroad Company, owners.

Unsafe Buildings.

Since our last report, and for the week ending Thursday, July 27, 1871, the following buildings in this City have been reported as unsafe, in the particulars annexed, at the office of the Superintendent of the Department:

Baxter-street, rear, No. 14, ISADORE ABRAM, owner; foundation walls endangered from excavations on adjoining premises.

West Thirteenth-street, No. 404, C. MONKS, owner; unsafe, rotten and dilapidated; wooden stoop on rear of building.

Another complaint was made before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, against WILLIAM HARDENBROCK and JOHN KILLIVAN, the bill-posters at No. 40 Ann-street. THOMAS W. DOUTNEY, No. 117 Nassau-street, stated that on the 20th inst., he intrusted posters worth $20 to the accused, who sold them for waste paper instead of posting them.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange yesterday, July 27, although two desirable pieces of property were offered, namely, at Bergen Point, N. J., by D. M. SEAMAN, and at Westport, Conn., by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., neither were sold, the bids received not being considered equal to the estimated value of the realty. Owing to this result, no sales of real estate can be reported, and at the Exchange a stock sale of minor importance by A. H. NICOLAY closed the business of the day, the following securities being disposed of:

$800 Greenwich and Johnsonville Railroad Company, Washington County, New-York First Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds, dated 1868, and due 1888. Interest payable May and November, at National Trust Company, New-York, $100 and $500 each, sold at 83½ per cent. $10,000 New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, (now known as New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company,) First Mortgage Eight per cent. Sinking Fund Bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1869, and due Jan. 1, 1910. Interest payable January and July in New-York, $1,000 each, sold at 75 and 76 per cent. 688 shares McAfee Silver Tunnel Mining Company of Colorado. (Hypothecated.) Sold at $30 for the lot.

The wharf property at Newark, N. J., offered on Wednesday by A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, was not sold, as owing to the unpropitious state of the weather the attendance at the auction was light, and the sale was therefore postponed indefinitely.

Today, at the Exchange, legal sales of City real estate (unimproved) will be made by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. and by JAMES M. MILLER, respectively. JOHNSON & MILLER will also offer at public auction a desirable residence located in Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., AUCTIONEERS AND DEALERS IN NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE, NO. 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

TUESDAY, AUG. 1, 1871,

At 12½ P. M., on the premises.

ABSOLUTE SALE AT AUCTION,

BY ORDER OF JULIUS MOLTER, ESQ., OF A

SPACIOUS AND ATTRACTIVE DWELLING,

WITH 1¼ ACRES OF GROUED AND

51 WELL LOCATED VILLA PLOTS,

All of which contain fruit and shade trees, and front on a street sixty feet wide, at

EAST ORANGE, N. J.,

50 MINUTES FROM NEW-YORK

BY THE MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.

24 TRAINS DAILY.

2½ miles from the City of Newark by Park-av.

This property is handsomely located on Prospect-st. and Orange-av., four minutes' walk from Watsessing Station, and three-fourths of a mile from Brick Church Station.

Terms easy, to be made known on day of sale.

Special train will leave the foot of Barclay and Christopher sts. at 11 A. M.

LUNCHEON ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE TRAIN.

For maps and railroad passes apply to

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO. No. 6 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ARCHIBALD GRACIE,
REAL ESTATE,
No. 69 Liberty-st.

Money loaned on bond and mortgage.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY solicit the general charge of estates in New-York City.

L. J. HOWE,
H. W. FOWLER,
ARCHIBALD HOPKINS.
HOWE & CO.,
No. 10 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV., ON MURRAY HILL—A FIRST-class, full-sized, high-stoop, brown-stone house; price low. Also, an extra wide corner house, above 46th-st.; a bargain. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN HOUSE and grounds, within forty-five minutes of New-York business offices, and accessible by over fifty trains daily, situated near depots, in the growing and naturally attractive portion of Elizabeth; high ground; extra large lot, fruit and shade trees, lawn, garden, &c. House is comfortable, roomy and tasteful, modern design and fittings, situated on the path of extensive improvements, with a steady rise in value. All City conveniences, combined with country air, food and living; good markets, schools, churches, and unsurpassed travel. Terms made to suit. Title perfect. Owner wants to build. Will sell at bargain.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

For view of house and full particulars of property, inquire at West Elizabeth Depot, or address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 235, New-York.

Country Homes.

The Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company offer for sale, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, houses and lots, land by the acre or in blocks, mostly near stations. The advantages of this line of road as a place of residence will be more and more appreciated as the Company are laying two additional tracks to Somerville, giving greater facilities for passenger-trains. Apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL AND VERY profitable country-seat of 105 acres, eighty miles from the City, near the Hudson River; over 1,000 fruit-trees in bearing; dwelling-house, seventy feet front, containing nineteen rooms; extensive barns, carriage-houses, ice-house, (filled,) granary, cider-house, hennery, carpenter-shop, and other necessary out-buildings; two streams, forming a beautiful lake and water-fall, 100 feet from the house, and mineral springs of valuable medicinal qualities. This place contains every requisite of a gentleman's villa of the first class, and is not only self-supporting but yields a large revenue over expenses; would exchange for City or Brooklyn property; price, $20,000; terms to suit. Address C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

A LARGE FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE and out-buildings, with 80 or 300 acres excellent land, valuable fruit-orchards, beautiful lawns and shade-trees; one mile and a half frontage on the Hudson; two hours from City. Price exceedingly low to close an estate; terms to suit. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

JEROME PARK VILLA SITE AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office thereof, No. 16 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., on the 3d day of August, 1871. WILLIAM HENRY ANTHON, Dated July 26, 1871. Secretary.

FOR SALE—AT BOUND BROOK, N. J., three-fourths of a mile from depot, a farm of ten acres, modern house, eleven rooms; perfect order; barn, carriage-house and other out-buildings; fruit and shade trees; three wells of water; sixteen trains daily; commutation thirty cents per day; cash price, $8,500, worth $10,000. J. O. HOYT & SON, 171 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES lands and village lots for sale; a great variety beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—HUDSON RIVER AND WEST-chester County property. Owners wishing to dispose of their country places or farms will do well to address the undersigned, giving particulars, with price, terms of sale, &c. GEORGE H. PETRIE, No. 2½ Murray-st., New-York, or Spuyten Duyvil, Westchester County, New-York.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

THE FIRM OF RAVEN & BACON WAS DISSOLVED APRIL 15.

The manufacture and sale of pianos is continued at the old established factory and ware-rooms.

RAVEN & CO., Nos. 149 and 151 Baxter-st.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' TURBAN AND ENGLISH Hats, High Hats for Ladies' Turbans, English Turbans, Traveling Bonnets, $6. Sailor Hats, $1. BINNS' Millinery, No. 647 Broadway. This is valuable. Save it.

DRY GOODS.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—Overcoats, dress coats, jackets, pants, under-clothing, blankets, bedding, mosquito nets, tents, harness, saddles, &c. Send for circular. PITKIN & CO., No. 110 Chambers-st., New-York, No. 71 North 2d-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

GROCERIES, &C.

GILLIES'S CRUSHED COFFEES, No. 233 to 237 Washington-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

MORTGAGE SALE.—WHEREAS, THE Staten Island Shore Railroad Company, for the purpose, as expressed by them, of completing, finishing and operating their railroad, made and executed three hundred and sixty of their bonds of the denominations of five hundred dollars each, numbered from one to three hundred and sixty, both inclusive, and two hundred of their bonds of the denominations of one hundred dollars each, numbered from one to two hundred, both inclusive, said bonds bearing date as of the 1st day of April, 1869, and all payable on the 1st day of January, 1889, with interest on the same from the 1st day of July, 1869, payable semi-annually, on the 1st day of January and July in each year, and to secure the payment of the principal and interest secured to be paid by said bonds, said Corporation, "The Staten Island Shore Railroad Company," by an indenture bearing date on said 1st day of April, in the year 1869, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, State of New-York, in Liber 58, of mortgages, on page 252, &c., did bargain, sell, transfer and convey to the undersigned, and to his successor or successors, as Trustees, the following property rights, interest estate, and franchise as in said indenture described, viz.: All the present and in future to be acquired property of the Staten Island Shore Railroad Company, its railroad, from Howland's Hook to the Southern terminus of New-York-avenue, including the right of way thereof, with the superstructure and all rails or other materials used thereon, or procured therefor, or which may be hereafter used thereon or procured therefor, and all horses, cars, harness, machinery, bridges, viaducts, fences, stables, depots, grounds, and buildings erected thereon, and all rights therein, tolls and incomes, or any rights thereto or interest therein, together with all the tolls or income to be had or levied therefrom, and all the franchises, rights, and privileges of the said The Staten Island Shore Railroad Company, of, in, and to, or concerning the same, the same to be held by the undersigned as Trustee as aforesaid upon certain trusts which are hereinafter received, that is to say: That in case the said The Staten Island Shore Railroad Company should fail to pay the principal, or any part thereof, or any of the interest on any of the said bonds executed as aforesaid at any time when the same might become due and payable, and should have been demanded according to the tenor thereof, then after ninety days from such default, payment thereof having been again demanded, if the same should remain unpaid, upon the request of the holder of any of said bonds on which said interest might remain unpaid, the undersigned, as Trustee as aforesaid, might enter into and take possession of all, or any part of the said premises or property, and as such Trustee, on the written request of the holder or holders of any one of said bonds, due and unpaid, or upon which interest has been due and unpaid for ninety days, and payment of which has been duly demanded, should cause the said premises, or so much thereof as should be necessary to pay and discharge the principal and interest of all such of said bonds as might then be due and unpaid, to be sold at public auction in the City of New-York; and after paying the costs and expenses of managing such property and of said sale, to apply the proceeds thereof to the satisfaction and payment of the principal and interest due and unpaid on the said bonds of said Company.

And, whereas, the said the Staten Island Shore Railroad Company has failed to pay the interest on a portion of its said bonds, executed and issued as aforesaid, when said interest became due and payable, and said interest still remains due and unpaid, notwithstanding payment of the same was duly demanded when said interest was due and payable, and again demanded ninety days after said default and demand, and the holders of several said bonds on which said interest remains unpaid and has been twice demanded as aforesaid, have in writing requested that the undersigned, as Trustees aforesaid, shall in pursuance and compliance with the power conferred on him as aforesaid by said indenture, cause said premises, rights, and franchises and property of said Company, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be sold at public auction, in the City of New-York.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that the undersigned Trustee as aforesaid, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of July, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, all the present and in future to be acquired property of the Staten Island Shore Railroad Company; that is to say, its railroad from Howland's Hook to the southern terminus of New-York-av., including the right of way thereof, with the superstructure and all other materials used therein or procured therefor, or which may be hereafter used therein or procured therefor, and all horses, cars, harness, machinery, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, stables, depots, grounds, and buildings erected thereon, and all rights therein, tolls and income to be had or levied therefrom, and all the franchises, rights and privileges of the said The Staten Island Shore Railroad Company of, in and to, or concerning the same.

Dated April 12, 1871. C. C. NORVELL, Trustee.
HENRY D. TOWNSEND, Attorney for Trustee,
No. 290 Broadway, New-York.

The above sale postponed to THURSDAY, July 20, at the same place and hour.

C. C. NORVELL, Trustee.

The above sale postponed to TUESDAY, Aug. 1, *when the sale will be positive*, for cash, on the day of sale, payable in Treasury or National Bank notes, or in a certified check to the satisfaction of the Union Trust Company, with whom the money must be deposited, to the credit of the trustee to the mortgage, by 3 o'clock P. M. And the property will be conveyed to the purchaser or purchasers the following morning, at the Quarantine Landing, Staten Island.

C. C. NORVELL, Trustee.

TRUSTEES' SALE. — WHEREAS, THE Osage Valley and Southern Kansas Railroad Company of Missouri, (Boonville extension,) by their deed of mortgage, dated the 22d day of June A. D. 1868, and recorded in the County of Cooper, State of Missouri, in Mortgage Book A, page 439, and in the County of Moniteau, State of Missouri, in Mortgage Book 3, pages 94-7, did convey to James M. Nelson, William E. Burr and George T. M. Davis, the property, rights and franchises therein described, as follows, to wit: "The railroad lying and being in the State of Missouri, between the City of Boonville on the Missouri River and the town of Tipton on the Pacific Railroad, together with all rights of way, depot grounds, railways, rails, fences, bridges, station-houses and other buildings, engine-houses and other property appertaining to said railroad, together with all and singular the rights, privileges and corporate property and franchises of said Railroad Company, and all appurtenances to the above-described premises belonging, or in any wise appertaining;" which conveyance was made to secure the payment of the principal and interest of two hundred first mortgage bonds of one thousand dollars each, issued by the said Company and certified and countersigned by the said Nelson, Burr and Davis, or one or more of them, and bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York; and whereas, it was provided in said deed that, if the interest on any of such bonds should not be paid when due, and after presentation and demand of payment, and if such interest should remain in arrears for three months, it should be lawful for the undersigned, on the written request of the holders of not less than one-tenth part of said bonds then outstanding, first having given notice of such default to the County Court of Cooper County, and the Mayor of the City of Boonville, to cause said property to be sold at public auction as provided in said deed; and whereas, the interest, which became due on the 1st day of July, 1870, and Jan. 1, 1871, was not then paid, although presentation and demand of payment were duly made, and the same has remained in arrears for more than three months, and is still wholly unpaid, and the holders of more than one-tenth of said bonds have, in writing, requested us to cause said property to be sold. Now, therefore, we, the undersigned trustees, in compliance with the provisions of said deed, will, on MONDAY, the 16th day of October, 1871, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the City of St. Louis, proceed to sell the above-described property, rights and franchises, at public auction, to the highest bidder, and the purchase money shall be paid either in cash or in the bonds of said Company, secured by said deed, according to the provisions of the same.

WILLIAM E. BURR,
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, } Trustees.
JAMES M. NELSON,

JULY 8, 1871.

By F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL FURNITURE IN EAST 15TH-ST.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) July 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 337 East 15th-st., near 2d-av., the entire choice furniture of the house. It will embrace rich carpets and oil-cloths, solid, carved black-walnut parlor, dining-room and bedroom furniture; best hair mattresses, quilts, counterpanes, sheets, china and glass ware, &c. Catalogues early this morning.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. S. MINTURN, BROWN & CO. THIS DAY, (Friday,) July 28, at 11½ o'clock, at store No. 55 West-st., 840 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD FOR THE EXAMINATION OF AND LICENSING DRUGGISTS AND PRESCRIPTION CLERKS IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 72 UNION-PLACE.

ALL DRUGGISTS AND PRESCRIPTION Clerks in the City of New-York are hereby respectfully notified that the Board duly appointed in accordance with chapter 202 of the laws of 1871 of this State, will meet for the purpose of conducting examinations, daily, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., at their office, No. 72 Union-place.

Druggists will be examined first, and notified in alphabetical order. Due notice will be afterward given to prescription clerks.

The subject for examination will be chemistry, poisons and their antidotes, practical pharmacy and officinal botany, materia medica, prescriptions, and the adulterations of drugs. The office will be open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D.,
President.
WILLIAM GRAHAM,
THEOBALD FROHWEIN,
C. M. O'LEARY, M. D.,
Commissioners.

LOUIS G. BRANDA, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1871.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences.

Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st.,
corner of Crosby.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD—FOR THE RETURN OF the opal and diamond BREAST-PIN lost Wednesday, July 26, in Broadway, between 28th and 38th sts., probably in a car. Address W. H. S., Box No. 6,176 Post-office.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 Maiden-lane, solicit orders for blank books, stationery and printing. Prices low.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

MEDICAL.

SOMETHING NEW.

Consumption cured without the use of medicine and without price. A cure is guaranteed. Send twenty-five cents to pay for this advertisement and instructions which we will send you. Address Box No. 3,752 New-York Post-office.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 51,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE

St. Nicholas Insurance Company,

NO. 156 BROADWAY,

NEW-YORK, JULY 20, 1871.

DIVIDEND.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED the usual Semi-annual DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on the 1st day of August.

JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO.,
ST. JOSEPH, MO., July 24, 1871.

THE COUPONS AND INTEREST ON the First Mortgage Eight per cent. Gold Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, both Eastern and Western Divisions, due Aug. 15, 1871, at New-York, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, free of tax.

THOMAS E. TOOTLE, Treasurer.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE,
JUNCTION OF WORTH AND MOTT STS.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors has declared a Dividend of Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable August 1, 1871.

JOS. W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

EIGHTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO.,
NO. 192 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 158 BROADWAY, July 19, 1871.

CAPITAL..........$200,000
SURPLUS..........180,000

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. free from tax, payable Aug. 1, 1871.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand at No. 122 Bowery.

GEORGE B. RHOADS, Secretary.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 158 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1871.

A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand. A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND
INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
July 12, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE half per Cent., free of United States tax, has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Aug. 1. Stockholders holding certificates registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of the 15th inst. until Aug. 2. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN
RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 8, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the Company for the last six months has been declared, payable to the stockholders, free of Government tax, on the 1st day of August, 1871, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 26th day of June inst., and remain closed until further order.

JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER cent., free of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after the 1st day of August next.

The transfer-book will remain closed from 20th inst. until that date, inclusive.

By order of the Board.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW
RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 28, 1871.

THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company, (Western Division,) will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, less Government tax.

ZENO SECOR, President.

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1871.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST, due Aug. 1, upon the First Mortgage Gold Bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation, on and after that date, at the office of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

H. R. LOW, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, July 24, 1871.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON the First Mortgage Bonds, and the Guaranteed Preferred Stock of the LOUISIANA AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, due Aug. 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date at our office, No. 59 Liberty-st., free of Government tax.

M. K. JESUP & COMPANY.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE
COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 29 WILLIAM-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a quarterly Dividend of (2½) Two and One-half per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer-books will be closed on the 31st instant, and opened Aug. 2.

WILLIAM TOBIN, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 1st August next.

Transfer-books will be closed from 28th inst. to 1st prox.

W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared payable on demand.

JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 130 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1871.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent., free of tax, will be paid on and after July 1, 1871. SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 120 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on demand. W. H. BRIDGMAN, Sec'y.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of all taxes, is this day declared, payable 1st August.

JAMES YEREANCE, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, July 21, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—Coupons due Aug. 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the banking-house of VERMILYE & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

WM. H. SEWARD, JR., Treasurer.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after 1st August next, at their office, corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.—July 19, 1871.

WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NEW-YORK, July 7, 1871.

The partnership heretofore existing between MILLER, LUTHER & CO., at No. 181 Washington-st. and No. 62 Dey-st., New-York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. GEORGE J. MILLER retiring. L. M. LUTHER assuming all debts and liabilities of the late concern.

NEW-YORK, July 7, 1871.
GEORGE J. MILLER,
LAWRENCE M. LUTHER,
GEORGE F. BOWNE.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of L. M. LUTHER & CO., for the purpose of carrying on the business of importers and dealers in foreign and domestic fruits, &c., at No. 181 Washington and No. 62 Dey-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, July 7, 1871.
LAWRENCE M. LUTHER,
GEORGE F. BOWNE,
CHAUNCEY L. ARMSTRONG.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of JOHN CASWELL & CO. has been dissolved by the death of Mr. JOHN CASWELL.

The outstanding business will be settled by the undersigned surviving partners, who will use the firm name in liquidation only.

BENJ. BRYER,
E. W. CORLIES,
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1871. WM. H. CASWELL.

NO. 87 FRONT-ST., NEW-YORK, July 17, 1871.

The undersigned will continue the Importing and Commission business in his own name and for his own account.

E. W. CORLIES.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND Marbleizing Works, 134 and 136 E. 18th-st., offers 500 marble and marbleized mantels, all complete. Monuments, table-tops, &c., at prices that defy competition.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE-WORKS, No. 222 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th av. Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments head-stones, new original designs, cheapest in City.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO GERMAN YOUNG women, situations; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; excellent cook; not long in the country; very willing and obliging; terms moderate; together or separate; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—GENTLEMEN'S AND FAMILIES' washing; Mrs. SARAH E. MASON and Mrs. E. JOHNSON respectfully inform their patrons that they have opened their laundry for the season at No. 134 West 29th-st., rear house. Linen done up in superior style.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse, seamstress, chamber-maid and waitress; speaks French fluently, and some English; good seamstress and dress-maker; cut and fit; operate on machine; good references; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION by a very respectable Protestant woman and excellent laundress; French fluting, box-plaiting, and all kinds of fine work; best references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business perfectly in all its branches; boning and larding; has the best of reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS a situation; can cut and fit and operate a Wheeler & Wilson machine; would assist in the care of children. City or country; City references. Call at No. 599 9th av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or to do general house-work, in a small private family. City or country; City reference. Call at No. 301 8th-av., for two days.

FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT AND Catholic servants, for any capacity, in City or country, can be found at WALKER'S, No. 128 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION; WILL wash, iron or assist in washing; she is a very good cook and ironer; City or country; best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman, to do the general house-work of a small family; a good plain cook; City reference. Can be seen for three days. Apply at 326 West 26th-st.

EMPLOYERS IN CITY OR COUNTRY supplied with servants of all nations, both Protestant and Catholic, by CARPENTER, No. 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing. Call at or address No. 324 East 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE NORTH of Ireland Protestant girl, a situation as plain work, washer and ironer, or general house-work; City or country; salary not so much an object as a good home; good City reference. Apply at No. 333 East 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; understands French, English and American cooking thoroughly; the best of City references; no objection to City or country. Apply at No. 207 5th-st., in the rear, near the Bowery.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker, a few more customers by the day or week; understands operating on all the different machines. Call at No. 341 West 54th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT cook a situation in a private family; the best of reference; country preferred. Can be seen for two days at No. 349 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT laundress, to go out washing, ironing or house-cleaning; does up linens and finery in superior style. Call or address No. 223 West 18th-st., rear.

A DRESS-MAKER, WHO UNDERSTANDS her business thoroughly, will go by the day or week in families; would go in the country; terms moderate. Address DRESS-MAKER, Box No. 168 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, A situation to do general housework; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. HILD'S.

COLORED SERVANTS, OF EVERY CAPACITY, for either City or country, at TITUS' Agency, No. 247 Thompson-st., on Washington Parade Ground. Established 1858.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION in the country by a German Protestant man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, carriages and harness; a careful driver; willing to make himself useful; speaks good English, and has excellent references. Apply at or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT single young man, a situation as coachman or groom, expressman, porter, &c.; is a good penman; honest, willing and obliging; wages no object; first-class references; City or country. Call or address for two days WALKER, No. 321 East 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A NATIVE of Switzerland, speaking English, French and German perfectly, to travel as interpreter, guide or companion with a party going to Europe; well acquainted in Europe; salary no object. Address J. B., No. 283 Newark-av., Jersey City.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, with good recommendations, a situation as coachman and gardener; is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; thoroughly understands the care of horses. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English Protestant married man as first class gardener; thoroughly understands the management of hot-houses, and gardening generally; has the best references. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN from North Germany as farmer or gardener; can take charge of horses and cattle, and is a careful driver. Call corner Fulton and Washington sts., Mr. WARD.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GENERALLY useful single man; is a first rate fruit and vegetable gardener, and understands the care of horses and driving; can milk; has good City reference. Address J. C., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION; UNDERSTANDS his business in all its branches—greenhouse, grapery, hot and cold flower grounds, and first-rate vegetable; or as working man, or to take charge of a farm; three in family. Direct to HUGH COYLE, Garrison's, Putnam County, N. Y., for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN from North Germany as farmer or gardener; can take charge of horses and cattle, and is a careful driver. Call corner Fulton and Washington sts., Mr. WARD.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a first-class man, a Protestant, who perfectly understands his business; has good City references. Address R. R., No. 920 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN Protestant young man in a private family, or with a doctor; can drive, take care of horses and make himself generally useful; City or country; good reference. Address SCHAFFNER, care of Poul, No. 130 Canal-st.

HELP WANTED.

VACATION WORK.—OBTAINING SUBSCRIPTIONS to the ALDINE is a pleasant and remunerative Summer occupation. The work itself insures a respectful reception, and it is only intrusted to educated and respectable persons to canvass. Send 25 cents for a sample copy and full information to JAMES SUTTON & CO., Publishers, No. 23 Liberty-st., New-York.

WANTED—TWO COLORED WOMEN, ONE as first-class cook; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; both assist washing; very small family, good wages and permanent home; none but first-class need apply. Call immediately corner Broad and South sts., Elizabeth, N. J.; trains leave foot Liberty-st. every few minutes.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DANIEL J. BARNEY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Daniel J. Barney, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of August, 1871, at 1 P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-street, (corner of Nassau,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of July, 1871. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

jy20-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN W. HASTINGS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 10th day of July, 1871, the undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of John W. Hastings, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the 23d day of May, A. D. 1871, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

EDWIN W. COGGESHALL,
Assignee in Bankruptcy,
No. 7 Murray-street, City of New-York.

CARLISLE NORWOOD, Jr., attorney for assignee.

jy21-law3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM L. SMITH, bankrupt.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of William L. Smith, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City the 6th day of July, A. D. 1871.

JOSHUA R. BUXTON,
of the City of Newburgh, N. Y., Assignee.

jy14-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES STRAUSS and MEYER YOUNG, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles Strauss and Meyer Young, of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at City of New-York, the 21st day of February, 1871. JOHN SEDGWICK,
Assignee.

jy14-law3wF*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRING a profitable investment of a few thousand dollars in an established business, may address J. F. ST. CLAIR, Station D.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Russia, Wednesday, July 26	Calabria, Saturday, July 29
Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 2	Batavia, Saturday, Aug. 5
Parthia, Wednesday, Aug. 9	Algeria, Saturday, Aug. 19
Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 16	Samaria, Tuesday, Aug. 22
China, Wednesday, Aug. 23	Abyssinia, Sat'day, Aug. 26

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage.

Per Russia and Scotia.	By other Wednesday ships.
Cabin....$130, gold.	Cabin....$100, gold.
Second cabin.... 80, gold.	Second cabin.... 80, gold.

Return tickets, cabin....$220 and $250, gold.
Second cabin....150, gold.

By steamers carrying Steerage Passengers.
First cabin....$80, gold. | Steerage....$30, currency.
Return tickets....$150, gold.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW, Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
India....Sat., July 29	Caledonia....Wed., Aug. 2
Columbia....Sat., Aug. 5	Dacian....Wed., Aug. 9
Anglia....Sat., Aug. 12	Assyria....Wed., Aug. 16
Australia....Sat., Aug. 19	Alexandria..Wed., Aug. 23

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $35; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Aug. 2, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS....Aug. 9, at 12 M.
NEVADA, Capt. ——....Aug. 16, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY....Aug. 23, at 11 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Cap. T. W. FREEMAN, Aug. 30.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE....Sept. 6.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 29, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP....Thursday, Aug. 3, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS....Saturday, Aug. 5, 9 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Thursday, Aug. 10, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.	Payable in Currency.
First cabin....$75	Steerage....$30
To London.... 80	To London.... 35
To Paris.... 90	To Paris.... 38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT....LEMARIE....Saturday, July 29
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....Saturday, Aug. 12
PEREIRE....DAURE....Saturday, Aug. 26
LAFAYETTE....ROUSSAN....Saturday, Sept. 9

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin....$140 | Second Cabin....$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

ENGLAND, THOMPSON, Saturday, July 29, at 2 P. M.
VIRGINIA, SUMNER, Saturday, Aug. 5, at 8 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HELVETIA, GRIGGS, Wednesday, Aug. 9, at 11 A.M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL. NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD. 6,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC, Capt. MURRAY, Saturday, Aug. 5, at 9 A. M. OCEANIC, Capt. THOMPSON, on Saturday, Aug. 19, at 4 P. M. BALTIC, Sept. 2, at 4 P. M. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER....July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM....Sept. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

BIENVILLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON....Aug. 3
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau) Aug. 10
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS....Aug. 17

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE will sail from Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken....Wednesday, Aug. 16
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman....Tuesday, Sept. 5

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, July 29, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

CATHARINE WHITING, Capt. HOWES, SATURDAY, July 29, from Pier No. 19 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Aug. 1, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Aug. 3, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 187 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARSHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

July 29—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer COLORADO, Capt. PARKER, touching at Punta Arenas, Acajutla and San Jose Guatemala, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of July 27.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco, Aug. 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS,

OF

TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES

COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF EIGHT MILLIONS,

WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION CONNECTING

New-York City with the Great Lakes

BY THE

MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.

THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE.

$30,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.

A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE

Montclair Railway

OF

NEW-JERSEY,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO., MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. O. Turner, J. Turner, B. Turner,	BANKERS,	A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

RONDOUT AND OSWEGO Railroad Company.

First Mortgage Gold Bonds.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

Seven per Cent. per Annum, Payable Semi-Annually.

Issue of Bonds limited to $20,000 per mile of completed road. Bonds secured by a first mortgage to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York, as Trustee, and covering every description of property the Company now own, or whatever they may acquire hereafter.

The Road is now being rapidly pushed forward to completion by able contractors, and it is expected that the whole route to Oswego will be completed next year.

The Bonds are for $1,000 each in Coupons: thirty years to run. Price 90 in currency and accrued interest. For sale by

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
No. 9 Wall-st., New-York.

WESTCHESTER TOWN BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD BY EDWARD HAIGHT & CO., No. 9 Wall-st.

IOWA COUNTY AND CITY BONDS of the old issues bought at best rates. HOWARD DARLINGTON, No. 147 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

SCHOOL DISTRICT BONDS. The surest and most remunerative of bond investments. Also, other safe and desirable securities, paying 10 and 12 per cent. interest. For sale by FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st.

FREDERIC OGDEN, GOLD BROKER, NO. 2 EXCHANGE COURT.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1871.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Company, held this day, Mr. Wm. H. Bridgman was appointed Secretary of the Company, in place of Alexander Wiley, Jr., deceased, and Mr. Edwin J. Barney Assistant Secretary. WM. MULLIGAN, President.

VIRGINIA BONDS, COUPONS, REGistered stock and interest certificates funded into the new consolidated bond of the State of Virginia, at a moderate charge and with promptness. Virginia bonds and coupons bought and sold at market rates. Particular attention given to correspondents. JOHN B. MANNING, No. 6 Broad-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

PROPOSALS FOR THE WATER LOAN OF THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE.

INTEREST IN GOLD, AT FIVE OR SIX PER CENT., AS MAY BE DECIDED.

THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE PROPOSES TO ISSUE ITS BONDS PAYABLE IN GOLD on the 1st day of July, in the year Nineteen Hundred, (1900,) for FOUR MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, for the purpose of defraying the expense of introducing water into said city.

INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Coupons, payable in Gold, July 1 and Jan. 1, will be attached to the bonds for the interest thereon, or the bonds may be registered under existing law and the interest payable in gold, on said dates.

AUTHORITY FOR ISSUE.

The bonds are issued under authority given by the General Assembly of Rhode Island, and an ordinance passed by the City Council of Providence.

SECURITY.

Their payment is guaranteed by a lien—first, upon all the real estate or personal property owned by the city, and, secondly, upon all the real estate of the citizens of said city.

The income derived from the use of the water is also pledged to the payment of the bonds and the interest thereon.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF CITY.

The financial condition of the city on the 1st day of July inst. was as follows:

Taxable valuation of real estate........	$63,515,713 00
Taxable valuation of the personal estate, 1870........	40,565,100 00
Total taxable property........	$104,080,813 00
Property exempted from taxation, owned by the city, institutions, &c., but held for the Water loan........	$5,481,662 00
Total value........	$109,562,475 00

CITY DEBT.

The funded debt of the city is as follows:

1st. A loan to the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1876........		$500,000 00
To meet this the city holds the same amount of the bonds of said railroad secured by a first mortgage upon the road in Rhode Island, and also funds in the hands of the Trustees of the Sinking Fund of this loan amounting to $114,684 07.		
2d. A loan issued in 1855 for public improvements of various kinds made prior to that date, payable Sept. 1, 1885, for........		600,000 00
To meet this the Trustees of this Sinking Fund have in their hands securities amounting to $283,478 34.		
In addition to which there is an annual payment to this fund by the city, of $10,000.		
3d. A loan issued in 1863 for expenses growing out of the enlistment of soldiers, payment of bounties, &c., payable Jan. 1, 1893, for........		300,000 00
To meet this the Trustees of this Sinking Fund have in their hands securities amounting to $90,242 31.		
In addition to which there is an annual payment to this fund by the city of $5,000.		
4th. The floating debt incurred for public works, such as opening streets, erecting public buildings and introducing the water for which it is proposed to issue these bonds, amounting to........		1,560,000 00
Of this sum the Water Commissioners have drawn........	$1,000,000	
There is cash on hand........	325,000	—1,325,000 00
Leaving the actual floating debt, say....		235,000 00

An examination of the above statement shows that the funded debt of the city is more than provided for, as the several sinking funds, with their collaterals, are sufficient, without the additional annual payments from the Treasury, to pay their respective loans at maturity.

The amount of the floating debt above what will be repaid from the sale of the water bonds is so small as to make it safe to say that the City of Providence, with a valuation of $109,562,475, has no debt.

POPULATION.

The population of the city by the census of 1870 was 68,906, and is increasing more rapidly than at any previous period of her history, and there has been expended within the past seven years by the city for permanent public improvements more than $1,000,000.

With the above facts, the Water Loan of the City of Providence may be placed in the first class of securities, and is beyond a question.

CHARACTER OF PROPOSALS.

"The Committee of the City Council of the City of Providence on the City Debt" invite proposals for any portion of four millions of dollars of the Water Loan of said city, to be issued as per the annexed circular. Said proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Water Loan," and to be transmitted sealed to Benjamin Tripp, City Treasurer of Providence, on or before 12 o'clock M., THURSDAY, the 24th day of August, 1871.

The proposals to be in the form hereunto annexed. Upon opening them the Committee will decide whether the loan shall be a five or six per cent. loan, and unless otherwise arranged, it will be payable at the City Treasurer's office in the City of Providence. The Committee reserve the right also to reject any or all of the bids at their discretion. The loan will be issued within sixty days from the opening of the proposals, and notice of the acceptance of any proposition will be transmitted at once to the party. The bonds are partly engraved and may be issued sooner than the above time if the labor on them can be completed. Interest from the 1st day of July to the date of issue, to be paid by the purchasers in currency at the rate of 1.10 for gold.

THOMAS A. DOYLE, Mayor,
AMOS W. SNOW,
NELSON W. ALDRICH,
STEPHEN WATERMAN,
WILLIAM BINNEY,
} Committee.

PROVIDENCE, July 24, 1871.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

The undersigned will take —— dollars of the Water Loan of the City of Providence, at the rate of —— dollars in currency for each one hundred dollars of said sum. The bonds to be issued in sums of one thousand dollars each, and to bear interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, or —— will take —— dollars of the same loan issued in similar manner, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and pay —— dollars in currency for each one hundred dollars thereof.

The bonds to be coupon or registered.

Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company 7 Per Cent. GOLD BONDS.

Secured by a first mortgage on Road and by a first mortgage on a grant of one million one hundred and sixty thousand acres of the most valuable Lumber Lands in Michigan, free of tax. Coupon or registered. A first-class investment. For sale by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 Pine-st., New-York.

FIRST CLASS INVESTMENT.

$50,000 NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, (now known as New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company,) First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Sinking Fund Bonds, interest payable in New-York, $1,000 each.

The Bonds will be sold in lots to suit purchasers at a large reduction below the subscription price of the Company, which is 90 and accrued interest, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker,
No. 43 Pine-st.

BOARD OF FINANCE AND TAXATION, JERSEY CITY, May 11, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all improvement certificates and bonds of Jersey City due on or before Sept. 1, 1871, will be paid on presentation, with accrued interest, at the Controller's office, Jersey City. ROBERT HUTTON, Clerk.

FINANCIAL.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS SIX PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE WARE RIVER RAILROAD CO.,

DUE 1890.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Interest payable semi-annually, in the City of New-York. Issue of bonds limited to $15,000 per mile of completed Road. Bonds secured by a first mortgage to William Hyde, Esq., President Ware National Bank, and Hon. William Mixter, of Boston, Trustees, and covering every description of property the Company now own or whatever they may acquire hereafter.

Fifteen and a half miles of the Road already completed and in operation, and earning a revenue over and above operating expenses and interest on its proportion of the bonds.

The line is a valley line, with fourteen stations, reaching every available manufacturing point from Palmer to Winchendon, a distance of forty-eight and a half miles, connecting with the Boston and Albany and New-London Northern Railroad at Palmer; with the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad (Tunnel line) at Baldwinsville, and with the Cheshire and Monadnock Railroad at Winchendon, with over 300 miles of northern and north-eastern connections.

THESE BONDS HAVE AN ADDITIONAL SECURITY FROM THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS, WHICH PROHIBIT THE ISSUE OF RAILROAD BONDS BEYOND AN EQUAL AMOUNT OF CAPITAL STOCK ACTUALLY PAID IN.

The total issue of bonds........$750,000
The total issue of stock........1,000,000

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the bonds have been purchased by capitalists along the line. After thorough investigation, we recommend these bonds to investors as both safe and profitable.

Pamphlets and particulars furnished on application. We are now offering these bonds at 90 and accrued interest.

MAY & KING,
NO. 1 NEW-ST.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000.

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.

Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

Empowered to Act as Financial Agent for States, Corporations, and Individuals.

To Act as Agents of Corporations in Issuing Registering, or Countersigning Certificates.

To Act as Trustees of Mortgages of Railroads and Other Corporations.

To Act as Trustees for Married Women, and May Take Charge of and Manage Their Separate Property.

The Company is a Legal Depository for Moneys Paid into Court.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, PAYING FROM 10 TO 12 PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES. INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.

CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY....$45,719,817
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY....892,000

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCK AUCTIONEER, DEALER AND BROKER IN MUNICIPAL BONDS, NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY OF MICHIGAN.

The holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, secured by mortgage made to Lebbeus Chapman, Jr., H. V. Poor and J. M. Edmunds, are requested to attend a meeting, at the office of Barlow, Larocque & MacFarland, No. 35 William-st., New-York, on the 8th day of August next, at 12 o'clock, to agree upon such measures as may be proper to secure a foreclosure of this mortgage, and to secure the proper application of the securities in the hands of the Trustees to the payment of the interest in arrears.

CHARLES L. FROST,
Committee on Behalf of Bondholders.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co.

25 NASSAU ST. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO., No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO. NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

(Chartered by the Government of the United States.)

DEPOSITS OVER $3,000,000.

185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. interest commences first of each month.

Four per cent. allowed from date of each deposit for full number of days, not less than thirty, on sums of $50 and upwards, withdrawn before January.

DEPOSIT CERTIFICATES, as safe as Registered Bonds, and promptly available anywhere in the United States, issued, payable on demand, with interest due.

Accounts strictly *private* and *confidential*.

Deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

Interest on accounts or certificates, paid by check to depositors residing out of the City, if desired.

Send for Circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK.

NO. 33 BROADWAY.

Semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums entitled thereto will be paid depositors on and after July 20.

Deposits of any sum from 10 cents to $10,000 will be received.

Six per cent. interest, free of Government tax.

Interest on new deposits commences 1st of every month.

HENRY SMITH, President.
WALTER ROCHE,
EDWARD HOGAN, } Vice-Presidents.
REEVES E. SELMES, Secretary.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK,

ASTOR-PLACE.

NOTICE.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—The usual semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. will be placed to the credit of depositors on the 1st of August.

N. B.—Deposits made up to the 10th of August will draw interest from the 1st.

WILLIAM MILES, President.
J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 to $5,000. ASSETS, $9,510,236 14.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-av., corner 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $5 to $5,000; deposits made on or before Aug. 1 will draw interest from Aug. 1; ASSETS, $2,473,303 05; SURPLUS, $200,272 95.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

H. HENDERSON'S FAMILY LIQUOR-CASES.

Each Case containing one bottle of

OLD PALE BRANDY,	HOLLAND GIN,
OLD RYE WHISKY,	OLD PALE SHERRY,
FINE OLD PORT,	OLD BOURBON.

Guaranteed pure and of the very best quality.

PRICE SEVEN DOLLARS.

Sent by Express C. O. D., or Post-office order.

H. HENDERSON, No. 15 Broad-st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SHETLAND PONY FOR SALE—IS beautifully marked white, eight years old, forty-five inches high, warranted sound, kind, free from vice or tricks; was selected for its beauty and fine temper; is one of the handsomest ponies ever imported; can be used by a child five years old. Also, a small wagon, made to order for pony, will seat four children; harness, saddle and bridle. Sold only for want of use; will sell only to a private party. Apply at private stable, No. 161 East 28th-st.

A GENTLEMAN'S TURNOUT FOR sale cheap, consisting of road horse and wagon; also one doctor's horse, 15½ hands high, warranted sound, kind, and will stand without tying. No. 23 West 13th-st.

FOR SALE—ONE HANDSOME BROWN mare, 6 years old, 16 hands high, just from the country; warranted sound and kind; suitable for a doctor, express, private coupe, or any work. Call at No. 523 West 28th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TWENTY-FIVE barrel truck, nearly new; also, two sets double harness, in good order, at Nos. 51 and 53 Essex-st., Jersey City.

SADDLE MARE—ONE OF THE FINEST Kentucky mares in the City, suitable for lady or gentleman; trots in harness, single or double. Apply at private stable, No. 115 West 18th-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID BAY HORSE, 6 years old, 15½ hands high; warranted sound and kind in all harness. Can be seen at No. 537 West 28th-st.

A BAY HORSE, 6 YEARS, 15¼ hands; fast traveler; sound, kind, gentle for lady to drive; $150; must be sold this day. No. 418 8th-av., corner 31st-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BLACK HORSE, 6 years old, 15½ hands high; been driven by ladies and children; also, a basket phaeton, nearly new, at Nos. 15 and 17 East 28th-st.

FOR SALE—HORSE, LIGHT WAGON AND harness, in good order; horse 15 hands, 7 years; sound and kind; trots in 3:10; cheap. No. 204 West 16th-st., near 7th-av.

A GOOD WORKING HORSE FOR sale, suitable for truck or cart. Inquire at No. 7 Marshall-st., near 1st., by the hill, Hoboken.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.

With all modern comforts and conveniences, corner of Broadway and 25th-st., adjoining St. James Hotel, and overlooking Madison-square; entrance No. 7 West 25th-st.

NO. 37 WEST 30TH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 5th-av.—Fine suite and single rooms to let to families and gentlemen, with first-class board; location delightful; references exchanged.

NO. 28 WEST 13TH-ST., NEAR 5TH av., with board, handsomely furnished rooms en suite or singly, also single rooms; house and table first-class; reference given and required.

A DESIRABLE LARGE AND SMALL room, with or without board, suitable for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 209 East 18th-st.; terms moderate.

NO. 157 EAST 27TH-ST.—NICELY-furnished room, with large closets, and bath-room adjoining, suitable for one or two gentlemen; family private; references.

BEFORE DECIDING ON A BOARDING School, send for catalogue of Pennington Seminary. It may pay you well to do so. Address THOS. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

NEAR CENTRAL PARK.—FURNISHED rooms, large and small, with or without board, in a well-located brown-stone house, No. 143 East 78th-st., references being satisfactory.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

THIS FAVORITE SUMMER RESORT, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to Oct. 1.

Stages connect at Catskill with the trains of the Hudson River Railroad, and the day boats from Albany and New-York. Also, with the steam-boats *Thomas Powell* and *Sunnyside*, leaving Pier No. 43, foot of Canal-st., New-York, for Catskill daily, at 5 P. M., Saturday at 2 P. M.

CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

LAKE MOHONK,

(PALTZ POINT.)

A DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT.

This new and remarkable place presents some of the grandest lake and mountain scenery on the Atlantic sea-board. Air cool and bracing. No liquors and no gambling. Board $10 to $18 per week. Erie Railroad cars leave New-York for Lake at 8 A. M. and 4½ P. M. For circulars, address Lake Mohonk House, New-Paltz, Ulster County, New-York.

ALBERT K. SMILEY, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, CATSKILL.—Open June 10. House new, 300 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some 17 acres on the Hudson River. Mountain air and scenery unsurpassed in the world. House enlarged the past Winter; grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests. Accessible by boats and cars. Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

COOPER COTTAGE, OPPOSITE THE depot, Long Branch, N. J. C. F. HENDRICKSON, Proprietor. First-class transient board, $3 per day.

FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE BOARD near the Heath House. Address S. V. FISHER, Schooley's Mountain Springs, New-Jersey.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.

One or two families can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board at the residence of T. J. Carll, Babylon, Long Island. Refer to P. B. ACKER, No. 88 Beekman-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO OR THREE children from the City are wanted as boarders for August; advantages offered are, a Christian home, the best of care, frequent rides, and terms very low. For interview with advertiser address at once, CARLTON, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

AT WHITESTONE, LONG ISLAND, —From Aug. 1, a few good rooms, with good board; private house; desirable location; near the water; large grounds, &c. Apply to G. M. OGDEN, No. 187 Fulton-street, New-York.

NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND —Elegant rooms to let, at Mrs. MYERS', Tompkins-av., next house to St. Marks' Hotel.

AMENIA SEMINARY—OPEN FOR SUMmer board July 1. Direct run by Harlem cars. Send for circular. S. T. FROST, A. M., Proprietor.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st., as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal express.
9:00 A. M., Saratoga special express.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago express, fast train, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express.
3:45 P. M., Saratoga special express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express. Sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Syracuse, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11:00 P. M., Utica and Troy Express, with through sleeping-cars.
2:00 P. M., Hudson Special train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 12:30, 4:15, and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7:00 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05, and 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 3:00, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10, and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.

Sunday Way Trains.—8:30 A. M., and 4:00 P. M., Yonkers Special; 9:00 A. M., Poughkeepsie Special, makes no stop south of Yonkers.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1871.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

The only double track Railroad on Long Island.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.

8:00 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, connection at Babylon, for Fire Island, and at Patchogue by stage for Bellport and Fire Place.
9:00 A. M. Rockaway Excursion.*
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Patchogue Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.

The 8:00 and 10:00 A. M.; and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

For farther particulars see time table.

*This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

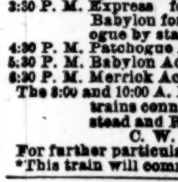
8:00 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
8:00 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:30 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
4:30 P. M.—Riverhead Express.
6:00 P. M.—Northport Way Train.

All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead.

Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKERS'



VICHY, KISSINGEN, SELTERS, CARLSBAD, &c., &c.

The only artificial spring waters which have been proved, by analysis of the first chemical authorities of the country, to exactly agree in composition with the natural springs they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession of New-York. No. 112 East 14th-st.

HOOSAC NITRO-GLYCERINE WORKS.

Tri-nitroglycerine-exploders, electric wire and experienced blasters. Office, No. 4 Broadway, Room 39.

MRS. SHAW'S MOTH AND FRECKLE Lotion (the original) removes all discolorations of the skin in TEN DAYS. WARRANTED. Prepared only by Mrs. SHAW, No. 399 6th-av. Sold everywhere. For full particulars send for circular.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

GREAT SUCCESS.

E L F I E
L or the L
F Cherry Tree F
I Inn. I
E L F I E

Beautiful Scenery,
Startling Tableaux,
Brilliant Effects,
and a
POWERFUL CAST OF CHARACTERS.
ELFIE EVERY EVENING.

TERRACE GARDEN—JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.

58th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

NOTICE.—The many nightly disappointed are again notified that

JULLIEN'S GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS

are only TUESDAYS, FRIDAYS, SUNDAYS, commencing at 8 o'clock.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

GRAND SUMMER NIGHT CONCERTS. THEODORE THOMAS And his unrivaled Orchestra, THIS and EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

Change of programme every evening. Admission, 50c.; private boxes, $1. Packages of 12 tickets, $4. To be had at all the principal music-stores and at Central Park Garden.

EXCURSIONS.

A SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION THROUGH LONG ISLAND SOUND TO STAMFORD, CONN.—The new and splendid steam-boat AMERICUS will leave Pier No. 27, East River, foot of Market-st., on SATURDAY July 29, at 3:30 P. M.; returning, will leave Stamford at 7 o'clock, reaching the City about 9:30 in the evening by moonlight. This will afford the passengers an opportunity of seeing all the beautiful scenery of the East River, including the various public buildings on islands belonging to the City, and the approaches to the towns of Astoria, Harlem, Flushing, College Point, New-Rochelle, Glen Cove, Greenwich (including the famous Americus Club-house) and Stamford. A band of music will be on board. Fare for the trip, $1.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES.—The large first-class steam-boats SLEEPY HOLLOW, NEW CHAMPION, and BOARDMAN, and barges WALTER SANDS, WM. MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT, and MERCHANT. Also, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Spring Hill Grove, Alderney Park, Raritan Beach Grove and Iona Island. Apply to J. & E. MEYERS, corner Morton and West sts., upstairs.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM, ASTORIA AND NEW-YORK TIME TABLE.

On and after May 4, steamers SYLVAN GLEN, SYLVAN STREAM and SYLVAN GROVE.

Harlem to Peck-slip—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 P. M. Peck-slip to Harlem—7, 8, 9, 10, 12 M.; 1, 3, 4, 5, 6:15 and 7 P. M. Landing at 11th-st., Astoria, and 120th-st., each way.

Express boats leave Harlem for Peck-slip—6:30, 8:30, 10:30, 12:30 M.; 2:30 and 4:30 P. M. Express boats leave Peck-slip for Harlem at 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M.; 1:30, 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. Landing at 120th-st. only.

Boats run hourly on Sundays from Harlem from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M., and Peck-slip from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Fare on Sundays, 15 cents.

Freight taken from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M.

J. F. TALMAN, Superintendent.

N. B.—This is the only line connecting with boats for High Bridge.

$2.—ALBANY AND TROY.—DAY LINE.—Steamers C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, from Vestry-st. at 8:30 A. M.; 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson.

CONNECTING with evening trains on the New-York Central for the West, and on and after June 26, with the Albany and Susquehanna Road for Sharon Springs, ($4 from New-York,) and Binghamton, and by Rensselaer and Saratoga Road for Saratoga Springs, ($3 50 from New-York.) At Hudson for Lebanon Springs, all rail. To Troy by steam-boat SCHUYLER.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

CONEY ISLAND NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINE.—NORTH RIVER LINE.

Steamer NORWALK leaves regularly every day, West 10th-st. at 9:25, 12:35 and 3:25; Pier No. 38, North Moore-st., at 9:40, 12:40 and 3:40; Pier No. 4 North River at 10, 1 and 4.

EAST RIVER LINE.

Steamer NAUSHON leaves 8th-st. at 8:20, 11:20 and 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40 and 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3.

THE STEAMER HELEN WILL RUN, in connection with the SEA BIRD, from foot of Franklin-st., for same landings, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 24th.... 1:00 P. M.	Monday, 24th.... 7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 25th.... 1:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 25th.... 8:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 26th 2:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 26th 9:00 A. M.
Thursday, 27th.. 3:30 P. M.	Thursday, 27th.. 9:30 A. M.
Friday, 28th.... 4:00 P. M.	Friday, 28th.... 11:00 A. M.
Saturday, 29th.. 3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 29th.. 6:00 A. M.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 25th.... 9:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 25th.... 1:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 26th. 10:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 26th. 2:00 P. M.
Thursday, 27th.. 11:00 A. M.	Thursday, 27th.. 3:00 P. M.
Friday, 28th.... 12:00 M.	Friday, 28th.... 4:00 P. M.
Saturday, 29th.. 1:30 P. M.	Saturday, 29th.. 5:30 P. M.
Sunday, 30th.... 8:30 A. M.	Sunday, 30th.... 3:00 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck Sand's Point, Mott's Dock and Glenwood, on and after June 18; steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier No. 24 E. R., (Peck-slip,) daily at 9 A. M., stopping at 37th-st. each way, returning to the City about 6 P. M. Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves daily (Sunday excepted) for the above landings at 4 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO LEWES AND THE DELAWARE BREAK-WATER.—The splendid sea-going steamers EASTERN QUEEN and HAVANA will leave for the above places daily, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 21 North River, affording a splendid opportunity for enjoying a short sea trip, with fine fishing and bathing. Excursion tickets for the trip, good for one week, $5.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time, no dust, half railroad fare. The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45 and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75c.; excursion tickets, $1 25.

ALBANY AND TROY LINE—THE OLD, popular, long-established evening line for Albany and Troy, and via connecting railroads for Buffalo and the West and Saratoga and the North, leaving Pier No. 39 North River, (Vestry-st.,) one block south of Jersey Ferry, daily, at 6 P. M. Fare always less than by any other route.

THE MARY POWELL FROM VESTRY-ST., at 3:30 P. M. daily, making usual landings. Returning leave Rondout, 5:30 A. M.; Poughkeepsie, 6:30; Milton, 6:45; Newburg, 7:30; Cornwall, 7:45; West Point, 8:05; Cozzens, 8:15; arriving in New-York at 10:45.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON BOAT FOR Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie, landing at New-Hamburg, Marlboro, Highland, Tivoli and Malden.—Steam-boat SUNNYSIDE will leave Pier No. 43 North River, foot Spring-st., at 2 P. M.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The new and beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves the foot of Market-st. every afternoon at 3:20 and 37th-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning leaves Stamford at 7 o'clock and Greenwich at 7:35 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZzens, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus, the steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

FOR CATSKILL DAILY.—STEAMERS THOMAS POWELL and SUNNYSIDE leave Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Spring-st. at 5 P. M. SATURDAYS at 2 and 2:30 P. M.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAY-MASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. ARMY, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1871.

Proposals, sealed and indorsed on envelope "Bids for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock, the 1st proximo, for the following supplies, of the best quality, to be delivered free of expense at the Navy-yard, New-York, viz.:

BUREAU STEAM ENGINEERING.

50 tons Pig Iron, Thomaston, 1.

BUREAU EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

1,000 tons Lackawanna steam lump Coal, deliverable in four weeks, at such times and in such quantities as may be required by the Commandant of the Navy-yard, the contractor to do the hoisting on delivery.

Bidders are referred to the officers in charge at the Navy-yard for further information.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above-named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

J. O. BRADFORD, Pay Director, U. S. N.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1871.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH AN ACT of Congress, approved 20th of April, 1871, making an appropriation for the construction of a floating iron dock for the repairs of vessels on their stations, and capable of being transported from port to port, detailed plans, accompanied with specifications, for a dock of sufficient dimensions and strength to raise and sustain for repairs an iron-clad vessel three hundred and fifty (350) feet long, sixty-five (65) feet wide, and of six thousand (6,000) tons displacement, will be received by the Department until 12 o'clock on the 16th day of August, 1871.

GEO. M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18, 1871.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR a Floating Iron Dock for the repair of naval vessels on their stations, will be ready for examination at the Navy Department by all those who may desire to bid for building said dock, on the 5th of September, and remain subject to inspection for ninety days from said date.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THE GREAT SUCCESS of the popular young character and Dutch actor, JOHNNY ALLEN, who will appear EVERY EVENING in McClosky's greatest drama, entitled

SCHNEIDER; OR, DOT HOUSE VON DE RHINE.

SCHNEIDER....JOHNNY ALLEN

MATINEE, SATURDAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

GREAT HIT OF OLIVER DOUD BYRON AS JOE FERRIS, THE FERRET, IN THE GREAT SENSATIONAL DRAMA OF ACROSS THE CONTINENT, with entire new scenery and mechanical effects.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

THIS EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK. First night of the celebrated drama of NICK OF THE WOODS. George C. Boniface and Miss Gussie De Forrest. MATINEE TODAY AT 2 P. M. The beautiful domestic drama entitled, THE CHIMNEY CORNER. Concluding with a favorite farce.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.

A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical and Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical and English Studies and Natural Science. Classes also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing and Elocution.

A thoroughly-organized Military Department, Riding-School with well-trained horses, Gymnasium, &c.

Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE,

WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.

Applicants for admission to Williams College will be examined on TUESDAY, June 27, at 9 A. M., in Alumni Hall.

There will be another examination at the same place on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30; and private examination will be given to those who cannot conveniently be present on either of these days, on application to the President.

Pecuniary assistance will be given to all young men of character and ability who may need it.

MARK HOPKINS, President.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH

Will reopen their ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young ladies and children, Nos. 275 and 277 Madison-av., ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 5.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.

NOS. 136, 138 AND 140 MONTAGUE-ST.

The Fall session of this English and French Day and Boarding School for young ladies, will open Sept. 18. For circulars apply at the Seminary, or address the subscriber at Buffalo, N. Y., till Sept. 1; after that at the Seminary.

CHARLES E. WEST, LL.D., Principal.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen Sept. 18. Unsurpassed accommodations for boarders. Circulars on application until after removal. Carriages will call for and return the pupils each day.

LESPINASSE

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE For young ladies. French, language of the school. Opens THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871.

Circulars of SCHIRMER, No. 701 Broadway. G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will open at NO. 38 MADISON-AV., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

MISS WHITCOMB'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 32 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

Offers to a small number of pupils the best educational advantages and a delightful home.

C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MISS VAN WAGENEN

Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 13 East 49th-st.

RYE FEMALE SEMINARY.

The next session commences Sept. 13. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough. For particulars apply to the principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE, Rye, N. Y.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.

Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

A PLEASANT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR MISSES.—Superior advantages for thorough education, combined with home privileges, healthful out-of-door exercise and attention to manners. English branches, modern languages, Latin and music taught. Location central and charming, near New-Haven. City references. Circulars at No. 701 Broadway, or address Miss CALHOUN, Cheshire, Conn. Fall term commences Sept. 19.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Location healthy. Scenery unequaled. Building convenient. Teachers highly educated, earnest, working men. System of Order unsurpassed. A wide-awake, thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy. Address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

FORT EDWARD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE prepares for College, for Business, for Teaching, or for Life. Superb brick buildings; $4 per week for board, fuel and washing. Fall term, Aug. 31. For 17 years the best sustained boarding seminary for ladies and gentlemen in the State. Address, for catalogue, Rev. JOS. E. KING, D. D., Fort Edward, N. Y.

MRS. DOTY'S & MRS. TRIVETT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Astoria, N. Y., will reopen the first MONDAY in October. An accomplished and intelligent French lady will dine with the family, when French will be exclusively spoken, thus offering conversational advantages in addition to the usual class exercise.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 25, by her successors, Mme. da Silva and Mrs. Alex. Bradford. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18. For particulars concerning it, apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at GEO. R. LOCKWOOD'S bookstore, No. 812 Broadway.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., with much personal care and culture provides the best educational advantages found in European or home schools. Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 13. For prospectus, address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, Rector.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE.—Boarding and day-school for young gentlemen.—170th-st. and Kingsbridge road, N. Y. 17th year. The school will reopen Sept. 15. V. PREVOST, Prin'l. Circulars at G. Lespinasse's, No. 25 Pine-st., N. Y.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 28 West 39th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—A RETIRED teacher, having large experience in fitting boys for college, will receive two or three private pupils for two hours each day. Address J. S. P., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session opens Aug. 14. Apply early for catalogues or rooms to the Principal, Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., long and widely known for superior facilities and rare beauty and salubrity of location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen Sept. 21. Circulars sent on application.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—FALLEY SEMINARY, Fulton, Oswego, County, New-York, reopens 31st of August, for both sexes; expense, $190 per year. Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, Principal.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A boarding school for boys. For catalogues, apply to the Principal, Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 56 Washington-st.

HIGHTSTOWN CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—A good and safe Boarding School for young men and boys. Terms moderate; send for circular. Rev. J. E. ALEXANDER, Prin., Hightstown, N. J.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS OF a high order is the Newburgh Institute. For circulars, &c., address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

GOTHIC HALL.—YOUNG LADIES' school, Stamford, Conn. The Fall term commences Sept. 20. For circulars apply to principals, Misses AIKEN & CHASE.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—Private classes for boys. Amherst, Mass. Established 1846. H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss Emily Nelson, Pr.

TEACHERS.

A LADY FROM GENEVA, SWITZERland, who is mistress of the French and German languages, and who has had several years' experience in teaching, desires to make an engagement as instructress, either with a private family or seminary. Address J. E., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

TEACHER WANTED FOR A UNION School; salary, $1,000. A Professor of Music for a Female College; salary, $1,000 and board. A lady for Music, French, German and Drawing; salary, $400 and board. Apply at AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 737 Broadway.

A FOREIGN LADY IS SEEKING AN engagement as governess in a family to teach French, German, English, Russian, music and drawing. Address by letter Mentdes' Brewery, 87th-st. and 4th-av.

ITALIAN UNITY.

Its Grand Consummation to be Celebrated in this City.

Preparations of Italian Citizens for a Parade and Festival—The Mayor to be Invited to Review the Procession—Some Apprehensions of Irish Interference.

The Italians of New-York are already making extensive preparations for a celebration of the entry of VICTOR EMMANUEL into Rome. A number of meetings have been held to raise the necessary funds, and to form some plan by which the celebration can be conducted in a manner satisfactory to those concerned, and in a style commensurate with the importance of the great and glorious event which it is intended to commemorate. King VICTOR EMMANUEL entered Rome July 3, 1870, and the Italians in this City will celebrate the event on Aug. 25 next. A General Committee of forty of our leading Italian citizens has been appointed by those who are engaged in the movement, and is empowered to arrange a programme for the celebration, and to make the necessary assessments to defray all expenses. The following names of well-known Italian residents of this City are among those of the gentlemen composing the General Committee, and will be recognized at once as of the most influential of our Italian population. President of the Committee, Prof. N. CORRODI, Principal of the Italian school for adults; Vice-President, Vercelli; Secretary, G. Porro; Treasurer, F. Campera; prominent members, Car Sechi, Di Casali, editor of the *Re d'Italia*, Prof. Barelli, Dr. Rossi, Signor Cavagiaro, Ex-Captain Italian Army, Sereno, G. P. Breguglia, the Italian patriot, Signor L. Canze, Ex-Major Italian Army, Signor A. W. Cella, the friend of Gen. Giuseppi Garibaldi, and other prominent and enthusiastic Americo-Italian patriots.

An Executive Committee composed of fifteen has been appointed by the General Committee to perfect and carry out all arrangements agreed upon, and is now holding semi-weekly meetings and consultations for that purpose.

HOW THE DAY IS TO BE CELEBRATED.

At the meeting held last Monday evening, Professor N. CORRODI in the chair, it was decided that there should be a street parade and a jubilee in Jones' Woods—if the place can be engaged—or some other park up-town. In the procession Italian organizations and all others that wish to participate were to be invited to turn out in their strength to do honor to the occasion.

At the jubilee or festival, hymns of praise are to be sung, speeches to be made and resolutions read praising in glowing language the patriotism of King VICTOR EMMANUEL, Gens. GARIBALDI and MAZZINI, and paying a tribute of sorrow to the heroes who fell in the cause of Italian liberty. These resolutions are to be afterward engrossed, and to be transmitted through the Italian Minister at Washington to the Italian Government at its capital in Rome.

FEARS OF IRISH OPPOSITION.

Some consideration was given at this meeting, by the members, to the possible opposition of the Irish people to a celebration of the occupation of Rome, as the capital of the Italian nation, and fears were expressed by some of the members that these fiery adherents of the temporal power of the Pope would regard this celebration of the unification of Italy as a sort of rejoicing in the loss of sovereignty of the Holy See. Any such animus is disclaimed by those projecting the celebration, all of whom are Roman Catholics. They simply wish to show an enthusiastic approval, like our German citizens, of the great principle of national unity, which has been firmly established at the cost of the best blood of the country and the outpouring of its treasure. They are good Catholics and friends of the Pope, wish him to remain as ever in Rome, but believe that the maintenance of his temporal power should not stand in the way of their unity, and consequent progress and freedom as a nation. In regard to their public approbation as a people, of what they believe should enlist the sympathies of Republicans all over the world, they claim that in free America they should be entirely untrameled in its expression. They, therefore, determined at the meeting referred to, to carry out their plans in the face of all opposition, and it was resolved to wait upon Mayor HALL and signify their intention to celebrate the day, and ask him if he would wish to review the procession. One of the Committee informed the TIMES reporter that if Mayor HALL should throw obstacles in the way of the celebration by orders like those issued on the day previous to the Orange procession, Gov. HOFFMAN would be appealed to. No difficulty, however, is seriously apprehended, and the Italians expect that their celebration will be a complete success.

PROGRAMME OF THE CELEBRATION.

The programme, as agreed upon, has been submitted to the Executive Committee for any slight alterations that may be suggested, which alterations are to be reported to the General Committee for action. The work to be done by the Executive Committee is as follows: Bands are to be hired by them; badges, with appropriate devices, are to be bought for the processionists, and flags and banners procured. The route of the procession is to be determined by them, steamboats and barges are to be hired, and a suitable park engaged for the festival. Rooms are also to be negotiated for at the Grand Central Hotel for visiting organizations expected from the different parts of the United States and Canada. All other arrangements are to be made such as relate to the Jubilee in the Park, and, in fact, the whole business of the eventful day is to be attended to by this Committee.

PROGRAMME OF THE PROCESSION.

The procession, which it is calculated will comprise several thousand participants, will start at an early hour from the hall, and taking a route down town, should the Mayor signify his desire to review it, will march through the City Hall Park and up Broadway, through the up-town thoroughfares to the steam-boat—on the East river—where they will embark for the grove engaged by the Committee. It will be formed, as at present planned, in the following order:

Platoon of Police.
Band.
Company of Bersaglieri.
Italian Society.
Società di Unione e Fratellanza Italiana.
Band.
Company of Children.
Visiting Organizations and Societies of all nations.
Band.
Company of Italians, each bearing a flag of one of the Italian cities.
Societies.
Carriages.

The Bersaglieri is an Italian military company of this City, and is formed after the model of the Italian troops whose title it bears. The uniform is dark blue short-tailed coats, and hats of felt, with long green-feathers sweeping down the shoulders. The company is armed with rifled carbines, and march only to the music of bugles.

A flag borne by the Society that follows them is the Italian national colors, shorn of its royal insignia, and carrying the device, "Roma Capitale d'Italia." The *Unione e Fratellanza* will carry both the Stars and Stripes and the Italian flag of the Society.

About 200 little Italian boys, uniformed as soldiers, and armed with toy guns, will march, as above set down, to protect the procession, as was jocosely remarked by a member of the Executive Committee.

It is expected that one of the most interesting special features will be the display of Italian municipal flags by one of the parading societies. Prominent among these flags will be that of the once mistress of the world, with its figures of the wolf, and Romulus and Remus, the founders of the Eternal City. This banner of the most powerful Republic of ancient times will be thus carried in triumph through the streets of the greatest City of the most powerful Republic of the present age.

AT THE GROVE.

The meeting in the grove will open with a hymn expressly composed for the occasion by Prof. NICOLAO, the Italian musical composer. After the singing of the hymn, speeches upon the grand topic of the day will be made and the resolutions read that are to express the sentiments of the meeting. After the meeting a promenade concert will be the order of the day, and then will follow a number of festivities not yet definitely arranged. Enough is known, however, to justify the statement that they will consist of feats of marksmanship by the Bersaglieri, sack races, climbing of greased poles, and a number of Italian games novel to Americans.

MEETING LAST NIGHT.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of fifteen, last night, at the house of Señor F. PRAMMAGGIORE, the proposed celebration was warmly and enthusiastically discussed, and a number of minor details were positively fixed. The programme given above remains unaltered, and will be in all probability carried out to the letter unless some at present unforeseen obstacles should arise to necessitate a change.

A report received from Señors G. GIOVANNI, G. GARGIVI and F. GIRALDI, the Committee on Parks, announced the engagement of Sulzer's East River Park at the foot of Eighty-fourth-street, East River, for the festival. It was also resolved to extend invitations to the various German societies to participate in the Italian celebration of the event that marks so conspicuously this step in the progress of the world's freedom. A proposition was favorably received to translate the American national song, "The Star-Spangled Banner," into the Italian language, to be sung at the festival. It was also announced by one of the Committee that another hymn had been composed by Prof. ANTONIO BARILLI, to be sung on the occasion.

Upon motion of another member of the Committee, it was resolved to make a charge of fifty cents admission to the Park, to help defray expenses. Among the additional devices decided upon to give éclat to the day, it was resolved to make arrangements for the sending up of balloons and a pyrotechnic display at night, on the route homeward.

The members of the Committee have some doubts of their being allowed to obtain a permit for their celebration, but they are determined to do all in their power to bring their project to a successful culmination, and they say they rely upon the countenance of a free and enlightened American community, and believe that they are entitled to the fullest protection of the City and State authorities in their innocent and patriotic demonstration.

In this City and vicinity there are estimated to be at least 10,000 Italians. These people are a quiet and generally industrious class of citizens. Many of them have amassed considerable wealth by dint of perseverance and good business tact, and among their number may be counted many literary men and scientists. One of the best things that can be said in their favor is the rareness of their appearance in the Police Courts. They are scattered all over the City. A great number of the lower class of Italians are residents of the Five Points. There they are regarded by the Police of the precinct to be the least troublesome of the inhabitants in the quarter.

THE STOLEN ERIE SHARES.

Judge Blatchford's Decision—How the Stock is to be Restored.

A decision was given by Judge BLATCHFORD, yesterday, on a motion made before him last week in the United States Circuit Court by the counsel for the English shareholders of the Erie Railway for an injunction against the Company restraining it from issuing certain new stock, and an order was also rendered by the same Judge detailing the manner in which the 30,000 stolen shares shall be restored by JAY GOULD to the rightful owners. The motion for an injunction is denied, the decision being as follows:

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Robert A. Heath et al. *vs.* The Erie Railway Company, Jay Gould and The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.—BLATCHFORD, J. This Court must, in determining what powers are conferred upon the Erie Railway Company by the Statute law of the State of New-York, follow the decisions made on the subject by the Courts of that State. It was adjudged by the Supreme Court of New-York in Belmont *vs.* The Erie Railway Company, (52 Barbour, 637,) and in Jenks *vs.* The New-York Central Railroad Company, referred to in that case, that such a power of issuing convertible bonds, as was exercised by the Erie Railway Company in the instance complained of in the bill herein, was conferred upon it by the Statute law of New-York. That decision has not been overruled, and no decision conflicting with it has been brought to my attention. Therefore, there is no question of *ultra vires* in this case. All questions of regularity are disposed of by the action of the Board of Directors of the Company in ratifying, with full knowledge, the transaction of issuing the bonds and converting them into stock. The bill is founded solely on the proposition that the issuing of the bonds and the conversion of them into stock were illegal and irregular. Moreover, as a new question, the plaintiffs have failed to satisfy me that there was anything either illegal or irregular in the issuing of the bonds, or in the conversion of them into stock, which would warrant me in enjoining the registration of the stock issued on the conversion of the bonds. The motion for an injunction is, therefore, denied.

E. R. HOAR and C. F. SOUTHMAYD for the plaintiffs; D. D. FIELD and W. A. BEACH for the defendants.

The order for the restoration of the stolen stock commences with a recital of the facts and circumstances under which GOULD became possessed of the 30,000 shares. The gravamen of the order is as follows:

First—That the shares in controversy are in possession of the Court by the hands of its receiver, JAMES H. COLEMAN.

Second—That the Court has power by summary process to compel the restoration by JAY GOULD of any property he has taken from the custody of the Court.

Third—That the stock held by COLEMAN, as receiver, had the privilege appurtenant to them of being certified by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as the registering agent of the Erie Railway Company as representing shares duly registered with them. That this privilege was a part of the property in the shares, and was valuable. That JAY GOULD had, as to thirty thousand of such shares, not only destroyed such privilege, but converted that privilege to his own use, by procuring it to be conferred on thirty thousand shares held by him.

Fourth—Having thus abstracted property from the custody of this Court, the said JAY GOULD must restore the same, by making, or causing to be made, provision that the 30,000 shares represented by the certificates issued by the receiver, which have been thus deprived of the privileges above referred to, shall have such privilege restored to them, and in default thereof he must make good the pecuniary value of such spoliation.

Fifth—Such provision is proposed to be made by placing on the registry list of the registering agent of the Erie Railway Company thirty thousand shares, which have been created by the Company, for which stock has been issued by the Company, but which have not hereto been upon such registry list and no objection is perceived to this course.

Sixth.—This Court is without power in this suit to enjoin the Erie Railway Company from placing on the registry list, the 30,000 shares which it is proposed to place there.

Seventh—The motion of the plaintiffs to open the default taken on the 11th of March last, is denied; thereupon, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that the said JAY GOULD, within sixty days after the service upon him or his solicitors of a copy of this order, do make, or cause to be made provision that 30,000 shares of the stock of the Erie Railway Company, represented by so many of the certificates issued to JAMES H. COLEMAN, the receiver herein, being shares other than those now capable of being admitted to such privilege, be admitted to the privilege of being certified by the Registering Agent of the Erie Railway Company, as required by the rule and custom of the New-York Stock Exchange, and that the said JAMES H. COLEMAN, Receiver, from time to time, procure the certificates for the sixty thousand and fifty-six shares of the stock of said Company standing in his name, to be certified by the registering agent of the said Company, whenever and as rapidly as the opportunity to do so shall be tendered to him. And in case the said GOULD shall fail in whole or in part, to make provisions for such registration of the said thirty thousand shares as above required, then any of the parties to this suit may apply to this Court for instructions and relief in the premises on the part of this decree.

And it is further ordered, adjudged and decreed that the motion of the defendants herein to restrain the plaintiff, the Erie Railway Company, from registering thirty thousand shares of stock with its registering agents, be and is hereby denied.

And it is further ordered, adjudged and decreed, that plaintiff's motion to open the default herein, taken on March 11, 1871, be and it is hereby denied.

Starvation on Shipboard.

AUGUST PECHLER, master of the German steamer *Europa*, bound from Bremen to this port, was charged before Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday, with starving his passengers on the last voyage of the vessel. FREDERICK C. HENDORFF, the complainant, stated in his affidavit that, from the first day of the trip until the arrival of the steamer here, the Captain kept the passengers in a starving condition, and that what little food he he did furnish them was unwholesome. One old man and one young man were actually starved to death during the passage. The United States laws (act of March 3, 1855) provide that all vessels engaged in carrying passengers shall have on board for each person twenty pounds of good navy bread, fifteen pounds rice, fifteen pounds of oat-meal, ten pounds of wheat flour, fifteen pounds of peas and beans, twenty pounds of potatoes, one pint of vinegar, sixty gallons fresh water, ten pounds of salted pork, ten pounds of salted beef, free of bone, all the provisions to be of good quality. It is also required that not less than eleven and a half pounds of food shall be allowed to each passenger every week, while the German laws require only four and a half pounds to be distributed within the same period. Counsel for PECHLER contended that the latter could not be held amenable, because he belonged to a German vessel and had complied with the laws of his country. The prisoner was held for examination in $2,000 bail.

The Suicide of Minnie French.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER in the case of GENEVRA S. ROCKWELL, alias Minnie French, who shot herself on the 10th inst. at No. 117 West Thirty-first-street, and subsequently died of the wound at No. 130 East Twenty-seventh-street. FIDELIA ROCKWELL, a sister of deceased, testified that they resided at Charlottesville, N. C., and three weeks ago came to New-York with the intention of going to Saratoga and Long Branch. They first were at the St. Nicholas Hotel, but afterward took a suite of rooms at No. 117 West Thirty-first-street. Going up stairs about 6 o'clock on the evening of the 10th, witness found her sister lying on the bed wounded. The injured girl told her that she had shot herself, but when asked the cause, said that was a secret between herself and God. A verdict of death by suicide was rendered, and the remains delivered to the friends of the deceased.

The New-York Saengerrunde.

The New-York Saengerrunde, the most ancient German vocal organization in this City, having been in existence over a quarter of a century, held an annual meeting at the Germania Assembly Rooms, on Wednesday evening, when from the annual reports submitted it appeared that the Society has considerably increased in the number of its members during the past six months, during which period 151 members were added, making a total of 370, of whom seventy-five are native singers. The receipts of this Society during the year amounted to $2,108 42; the expenses were $1,897 34, leaving a balance of $211 08. The Board of Officers have been directed to effect the purchase of a first-class pianoforte. Mr. HENRY BRAUNHOLD was re-elected President; Capt. GERDES, Vice-President, and Dr. RAUSCH, Recording Secretary.

POLITICAL.

Twenty-First Assembly District Republican Association—Vote of Thanks to the New-York Times—The Policy of President Grant Indorsed.

The first meeting after reorganization of the Twenty-first Assembly District Republican Association took place last evening, at Harmony Hall, corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street and Third-avenue. There were 150 members present. Mr. WILLIAM HAW, Jr., the President of the Association, occupied the chair. The Secretary read the constitution of the new organization, after which forty-five new members were proposed for membership. Col. KETCHAM offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we rejoice at the triumph of law and order achieved on the 12th of July inst. in the City of New-York, over the combined enemies of free institutions and a pure government.

Resolved, That we call upon all citizens who unite with us in the condemnation of rioters and corrupt officials, to lend us their presence and support, that the dangers which now threaten the freedom of our citizens and the equal enforcement of our laws may be seasonably averted.

Resolved, That we return our hearty thanks to the NEW-YORK TIMES for the noble, courageous and successful onset upon the corrupt leaders of the Tammany Hall Ring in the City of New-York; that as citizens we are not unmindful of the great service the TIMES is now rendering, not only to the overburdened tax-payers of the City of New-York, but also to the country at large, and we hope that the TIMES will be encouraged to persevere in the good work it has begun, till municipal corruption in the City of New-York shall have received its death blow.

Mr. CRAWFORD did not see why the resolution should be confined to the condemnation of Tammany Hall in the City of New-York, as corruption extended to the whole State. He was for condemning Tammany leaders outside as well as inside the City.

Col. KETCHAM said he referred particularly to the corruption in the City Government, as the TIMES had referred particularly to the disposition of moneys by the Municipal Government of the City. They should encourage and indorse the course pursued by the TIMES, and be the first to give the word of cheer to the editors and publisher of the NEW-YORK TIMES for exposing the acts of Tammany Hall. The charges made by the TIMES were true, and they were not denied by Mayor HALL or Controller CONNOLLY. How long, asked Col. KETCHAM, have we been trying to get at the accounts? The TIMES kept calling for them because they knew the facts to be condemnatory of Tammany Hall. Thanks to the TIMES, the minds of the people have been prepared for those disclosures. The service which the TIMES has rendered to the whole Republican Party is incalculable. We owe the TIMES a debt of gratitude, not only as Republicans, but as citizens of New-York. This is why I pointed the resolution at Tammany Hall, in the City of New-York. [Cheers.]

Mr. H. C. ROBINSON thought that the resolution deserved more than a passing notice. The exposure by the TIMES was but the preparation for the culminating point. The ominous silence of the Controller for the past two years had prepared them for some frauds, but they were not prepared for such astounding revelations as made by the TIMES. In conclusion, Mr. ROBINSON defended the right of all citizens to parade the streets, and stated that the authorities had no constitutional right to prohibit any peaceable procession.

Mr. OTIS T. HALL wanted to know why the *Tribune* was not mentioned in the resolution? (Question.) (Question.)

The Association refused to listen to Mr. HALL, who sat down, and the resolutions, as proposed by Col. KETCHAM, were put, and carried unanimously.

Mr. JOHN COOPER, Jr., proposed a resolution congratulating Messrs. SCHULTZ and ORTON on the reorganization of the Republican Party. The resolution was adopted. Mr. COOPER also proposed the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is with pleasure we record our approbation of the course of our Chief Magistrate, President GRANT. We admire the firmness and determination of his administration, the wisdom of his foreign and domestic policy, his unassuming confidence in the triumph of our principles and the justice of our cause. And we hereby congratulate our brethren of the Empire State that the Spartan band of loyal voters in the City of New-York, the men who have withstood the combined assaults of traitors at home and abroad, are still true to their principles and their standard-bearers. Our columns are now unbroken, and all the signs of the times indicate for us an overwhelming victory in November next.

A finance committee, a committee on admissions and an executive committee were next appointed by the Chairman. On motion of Mr. KELLY the officers of the Association were added to the Executive Committee. On motion of Mr. ROBINSON the second Tuesday in each month was fixed for holding the regular monthly meeting of the Association, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE RECUSANT POLICEMAN.

Ex-Officer Logan's Misconduct Applauded at an Irish Meeting—Gov. Hoffman Called "a Butcher of Dutch Descent."

The friends of Ex-Officer LOGAN, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, assembled at Emmet Hall, in West Thirtieth-street, last night. This man, our readers may remember, was dismissed from the Police Force for disobedience to orders on the 12th. A word about the scene presented in that closely-packed hall last night. It is in the rear of a liquor-store, of course, and is approached by a narrow passage on the right from the side-walk. Before eight o'clock there was a throng of women and men of the working classes congregated around the doorway, awaiting its opening. The moment came, and there was a rush for seats, which were quickly filled, as indeed was every spare foot of flooring in the badly-ventilated and execrably-gaseous room. The presence of a couple of officers indicated that members of the Press might enter without fear of being demolished, as was expected by those who had heard the denunciations against them. At the far end of this chamber stood a platform, on which were a piano, chairs and a table. The whole was backed, strange to say in view of what followed, by a large and well-worn American flag. When the sweltering hundreds had grown tired of waiting for the advertised speakers and notables, a gray-headed, rosy-cheeked Irishman named CANNON was called to the chair, and Mr. GEORGE ARCHDEACON, a Fenian stump orator, was appointed as Secretary. Without much preface, other than the usual modest speech of thanks for the honor conferred, the President, with a strong brogue, introduced Mr. ARCHDEACON as the speaker of the evening. But that gentleman asked to be allowed to collect his scattered thoughts, and reserve his fire until later in the evening.

Mr. ROBERT WILSON, of the Seventh Ward, was then introduced, and delivered a panegyric of Logan.

Mr. CORRIGAN, of the Twentieth Ward, next stepped forward and said that, as Democrats, they had assembled to indorse the action of PATRICK LOGAN, on the 12th inst. For it we all know that he was singled out by "MANIERRE, SMITH and fellows of that ilk," for punishment. Well, men, continued he, you have been always led to suppose that the Irish ruled the City of New-York, and when you pledged yourselves to support HOFFMAN and those who nominated him, he and they assured us in turn that everything obnoxious to us should have been abolished. Have they kept that promise? This man's fate and our meeting to-night answers that question. We have yet a further reply to make, and here let us say it to-night. We will sweep HOFFMAN and those who indorse or support him out of every place of power or trust. [Cheers.] We can do it. Do you as Democrats pledge me that you will? [Loud cries of "We will," and hisses for HOFFMAN.] One word more, men. Don't forget LOGAN. Prove your appreciation of his manliness by not permitting him to sink into oblivion. Send him as your representative to some high place of trust, where those who dismissed him will have to recognize him as a superior. [Loud and prolonged cheering.]

This speaker sat down, and Mr. CANNON called order for Mr. ARCHDEACON. He was evidently popular with this class of people, for the greeting they gave him was hearty. Ladies and gentlemen, said he, I am glad to see the ladies here, although not like Mr. GREELEY, who is so desirous of having Miss LUCY STONE as presiding officer, or angel, at all and every meeting of importance, yet I delight to witness this display of heartiness from the fair sex and their good will toward a humane man, Mr. LOGAN. I tell you, my fellow-citizens, I firmly believe that he did his duty as fully as Police officer that day in protecting that poor old man from the club of a fellow-officer as he would have done in preserving him from any other murderer. I knew PATRICK LOGAN in Liverpool, long before he came to America, when he was a member of the Repeal League with myself, and we were both present when DAN O'CONNELL tore the mask from ould BENNETT's face, and kicked him out of the meeting in that city. The *Herald* consigned my friend to oblivion. We shall see what that villainous sheet can do toward fulfilling its own prophecy. This man did his duty as a man on that day when innocent Irish citizens were shot down on Eighth-avenue. I was his friend before, but I honor and respect him more now that he no longer wears the uniform of the base hireling policeman. I stand here to-night, not as an American citizen, which never did me any good when I was fast in a British prison, but as an Irishman, to denounce "the wretch, the butcher of Dutch descent, who caused the blood of my countrymen to flow in the streets and helped the Orangemen to insult hundreds of thousands of Roman Catholic Irishmen in this City." My hearers, I was brought up at the same desk with Presbyterians and Protestants in Tipperary, and, thank God, I always found them as ready to condemn the high-handed course of Orangeism in Ulster as I was. There were no norrow-minded bigotries in them, nor should there be among the "members of that myth, the American Protestant Association, in this City." HOFFMAN alone is to blame for all that was done on the 12th. He, I understand, requested these miserable wretches to parade, and shall he not answer for it? [Cries of "Yes! yes!"] I tell you, my countrymen, I am a Democrat; but I will vote for the Republicans rather than he should be returned. Will you do the same? [We will! we will!] This man is of German descent. What good did they ever do for liberty? I'll tell you. They sent their Hessians to crush out the nucleus of this great Republic when struggling last century for liberty. They came to Ireland in the service of England, and God knows left their marks and memories behind them. This man is descended from them, and we know that he is a murderer, if not in person by agency. Shall we then have him? ["Never! never!" hisses.] One word more. I am about to offer you a set of resolutions to be engrossed and presented to Mr. LOGAN for his children to remember his glorious conduct by, and ere I read them I would suggest that, as that fine official worked so hard during the inquests as to be sick, (I mean NELSON W. YOUNG,) we send him back to type-setting and put PATRICK LOGAN in his place. The following were then unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We, the citizens of the Twentieth Ward have heard with deep regret of the dismissal of officer PATRICK LOGAN, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct Municipal Police, by the Commissioners of Police, without any cause that could justify the same; and,

Whereas, We feel that his conduct in saving the life of a sickly old man from the club of a fellow-officer was in itself an act worthy of the highest praise, and should have commanded from the hands of the Commissioners immediate promotion and honor; and,

Whereas, As law-abiding citizens and tax-payers of the City of New-York, we believe the efficiency of the Police Department would be more fully subserved by the retention of men like Officer LOGAN, who has never failed to discharge every duty incumbent upon him for fifteen years, save one, namely—the clubbing of inoffensive men, women and children upon the 12th day of July; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That we tender to Mr. LOGAN our high regard for his faithful devotion to duty, his bold and fearless denunciation of outrage, and his able defense of the rights of his fellow-citizens. Be it, therefore,

Resolved, That we will hail with delight the hour when we can give substantial utterance to our wishes by naming him for a position of trust and honor, where his unselfish devotion to the instinct of honorable manhood will have free scope, and teach sycophants and bigots that the people respect an honest man.

LOGAN then returned his thanks, and after more speech-making in the same strain, the meeting adjourned.

Coroners' Cases.

The body of an unknown man was found yesterday in Harlem River, at the foot of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, and was taken to the Morgue for identification and inquest. It was that of a man about thirty-five years of age, five feet nine inches high, of light complexion, and was dressed in dark-brown clothes, new Congress gaiters, and had on a necktie fastened with a pin in the form of a thistle.

An unknown man, about fifty years of age, dressed in water-proof coat, plaid trousers, and striped woolen shirt, was found dead, yesterday morning, in the lumber-yard at No. 1,352 Broadway. It is supposed the man was a vagrant who went into the yard to sleep, and that death was caused by intemperance and exposure. The body was sent to the Morgue.

Yesterday afternoon the body of a drowned man was found in the East River, at Pier No. 48, and was taken to the Morgue to await inquest and identification. It was that of a man about twenty-five years of age, of light complexion, with dark pantaloons, black coat, white shirt and heavy calf boots.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

In Broadway several fine specimens of Himalaya rabbits are exposed for sale. These beautiful little animals have been imported from India, where they abound on the top of the mountains from whence they take their name. Their bodies are pure white, while the legs, ears, and a part of the head, are brown. They have pink eyes, and are rather smaller than the ordinary wild rabbits; all of them are marked in the same way.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning, JOHN McDONALD, residing in Baxter-street, while attempting to step into a wagon, frightened the horse, which immediately started on a run down Christie-street. McDONALD, in attempting to catch the reins, was violently thrown against the curb-stone. He was carried to a neighboring drug-store, where it was found one of his legs was broken, and he was otherwise so seriously injured that it was necessary to convey him to Bellevue Hospital. The most singular part of the proceeding was that when the horse ran away he had a fifty-eight pound weight fastened to the bit, and the wagon was somewhat injured, the horse had not even a scratch, although the heavy weight kept dangling within a few inches of his fore feet.

The chain-posts around Washington Park are undergoing another painting. Although it is only two weeks since they were first painted, they are now streaked with black and red paint, caused by having a few inexperienced men to paint the chains, which run through the posts. When the paint got on the hands of the workmen they would wipe them on the posts. No warning is given to the unwary passer by that there is danger, and in a number of cases ladies have had their dresses spoiled from coming in contact with the chains and posts.

CHARLES KING, of No. 228 West Houston-street, was committed yesterday morning by Judge SHANDLEY for driving a team of horses before ice-cart No. 137, of the Washington Ice Company, both badly galled under the collars. This is the Company which was appealed to last week by Mr. BERGH to take more care of their horses. Six teams belonging to this Company had been turned out one afternoon, all having sores under the collars. This is the third driver of ice-carts arrested this week for cruelty to horses.

Yesterday morning, between 3 and 4 o'clock, Officer FREDERICKS, of the Sixteenth Precinct, arrested two lads named J. RUSSELL and W. WILSON, for stealing ale and milk outside stores in Twenty-seventh-street. They had a small gimlet with which they had bored through the beer barrel. When they had had their fill of beer they crossed the road to a milk-store, and, taking off the cover and filling the same, they drank until they were stopped by the officer. Judge SHANDLEY sent them both below.

A curious invention is exhibited in Broadway. It is an apparatus by which the head and hair can be washed without wetting the face, neck, or clothes. The process consists in adjusting a bottomless bath-tub with an India-rubber rim to the head of a person sitting at ease in an arm-chair, so that the head forms the bottom of the bath. Another part of the apparatus is a ladies' hair-dryer, whereby the hair can be very speedily dryed by means of air being fanned around it.

Several patent life-saving rafts, similar to the raft *Nonpareil*, which crossed the Atlantic Ocean in the Summer of 1867, are now exhibited in Church-street. These buoyant craft are composed of large inflated India-rubber tubes, covered with canvas, attached to which is a slight platform. Several small rafts for crossing rivers, or for fishing, are also exhibited. These only weigh forty pounds each, draw but four inches of water, and will sustain a weight of 400 pounds.

In the long-contested case of GREGORY against GREGORY, a motion was made yesterday before Judge FREEDMAN, in Superior Court, Special Term, on the part of THOMAS J. BARR, the receiver, to vacate an *ex parte* order granting defendants leave to commence a suit in the Court of Common Pleas. Judge FREEDMAN directed the motion to be heard before Judge MORRELL, by whom the original order was made.

The contractors for sweeping the streets, who receive annually over $750,000, allow their men to make piles of the sweepings and then to leave them in many parts of the City, until they are scattered again by the rain or some other means. In many places if the streets were cleaned once they would remain so for at least a short time, and not be always in the filthy condition they are now.

The house in which HELEN JEWETT was murdered by her lover, in 1836, in Thomas-street, was recently pulled down, and a neat tenement-house has been erected in its place. Two bricks, odd mementoes of such an awful tragedy, are exhibited in the window of a saloon in this City, and labeled to the effect that they formed part of the window by which the murderer was supposed to have left the house.

Gen. DOMINGO RUIZ, the alleged leader of an ex-Cuban filibustering scheme, who has been under indictment for several months on a charge of violating the Neutrality laws, was delivered into custody by his bondsman, yesterday, but was immediately released on his own recognizance by Commissioner SHIELDS, with the consent of the District-Attorney.

JOHN ROE, charged with defrauding JOSEPH FORD, of Astoria, Fulton County, Ill., out of $215, by sending him a package of saw-dust instead of counterfeit money, was yesterday ordered by Judge CARDOZO to be admitted to bail in the sum of $2,500. CHARLES DECKER became bondsman, and the prisoner was discharged.

Mr. CURTIS F. GILBERT, for some years connected with the Press in this City, died yesterday. He had been suffering for a long time from disease contracted in the army, while a member of COGSWELL's battery, which was raised in Ottawa, Ill., and met his death from that cause.

JOSEPH L. PERLEY, Chief Engineer of the New-York Fire Department, left yesterday afternoon for Detroit, Mich. He will make an extensive tour throughout the principal cities of the northwest and through the east, for the purpose of witnessing the operations of the different Departments.

The building list for the week is a remarkable one for the season of the year, showing the total number of new buildings proposed for erection in the City for the past six days to be eighty-three, of which sixty-one are to have brown-stone fronts, and nearly all will be first-class dwellings.

Congressman W. A. WHEELER, of Maine, Hon. JAS. TERWILLIGER, of Syracuse; Hon. GEO. B. MCCARTEE, of Washington; Hon. THOMAS H. CANFIELD, of Vermont; Sir HARRY PARKES, of England, and Gen. H. J. KETCHAM, of the United States Army, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

An old fifty-cent bill is exhibited in an exchange office near Spring-street. It was one of the last issued at Annapolis while Maryland was a colony of Great Britain, just previous to the breaking out of the Revolutionary War. It bears the date April 10, 1774.

A firm in Hudson-street has among other oddities the "silver chime" bell which for many years hung in one of the oldest joss houses in China. It bears many mysterious inscriptions in Oriental lettering, and is a decided curiosity.

The moonlight musical excursion of Star Council No. 490, of U. A. M. of Hoboken, to-night, promises to be a brilliant affair. The steamer *Sleepy Hollow*, with barges attached, conveys the party up the Hudson and down the Bay.

The Albert Cardozo Association, an organization of recent origin, of which Mr. L. F. ISAACS is the President, held its first annual Summer-night's festival at Sulzer's Park, foot of Eighty-fourth-street, yesterday.

Another capital crowns a column on the Corinthian portico of New-York's great swindle, the new Court-house, and immediately after the accomplishment of this stupendous work a new appropriation was needed.

The plate-glass window of a lager-beer saloon in Eighth-avenue, which was damaged on the 12th, has not been repaired yet. The holes made by three bullets daily attract great attention.

Hay-making on a very limited scale is now the order of the day in the up-town court-yards and parks of the City. The grass is being rapidly cut with sickles and the small hand-mowing machine.

In West-street, near Pier No. 40, is exhibited a bough which was cut from the tree under which Gen. PEMBERTON surrendered to Gen. GRANT at Vicksburg.

Stationers and others who deal limitedly in postage stamps experience just now much difficulty in procuring them. They are very scarce in New-York at present.

It is stated that the firm owning the Stadt Theatre is to be dissolved, and that the Stadt Theatre is to be sold at public auction some time during next month.

The work upon the foundation of the Hahneman Homeopathic Hospital, corner of Twenty-third-street and Third-avenue, has been resumed.

Gen. JOSE SAN ROMAN, Col. JOSE HERNANDEZ and Capt. ARMENDAIN, of Spain, and Hon. T. C. POWELL, of Wisconsin, are at the Hoffman House.

Hotel proprietors and their guests are losing very largely this season by the depredations of an organized gang of hotel sneak thieves.

Senator POMEROY, of Kansas, and Ex-Mayor W. G. FARGO, of Buffalo, are at the Astor House.

Gen. J. E. SMITH, of the United States Army, and Prince JUGA, of Japan, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Col. E. W. LEONARD, of California, and Hon. R. BUSTEED, of Alabama, are at the Sturtevant House.

The Twenty-ninth Precinct Police Station is still draped with black, in honor of its deceased policemen.

The boot-blacks of Wall and Broad streets average in their receipts from $4 to $5 per day.

The steam-ship *Caledonia* landed her passengers at Castle Garden yesterday.

F. G. PALACIO, Jr., of the Mexican Legation, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Count DE FLEURY, of France, is at the Brevoort House.

Music at the City Hall Park today at 6 P. M.

BROOKLYN.

Mr. ALLEN THOMPSON, a Greenpoint merchant-tailor, sent his son GEORGE, a youth of sixteen, to New-York, on Monday last, to pay a bill of $225 to a Walker-street firm. The boy has not since been heard from by his father, although he has ascertained that the bill was not paid. He fears that his boy has been foully dealt with.

BERNARD LYON, who stabbed ALEXANDER SMALL, last Sunday morning, while defending his home in South Eighth-street, Williamsburg, entered into bonds, yesterday, in Justice VOORHIES' Court, to answer for the offense before the Grand Jury.

LONG ISLAND.

Early yesterday morning the sheds and a large number of barrels of tar, which had been saved from the Hunter's Point fire Wednesday morning, caught fire, and were destroyed. The alarm was sounded, and the Fire Department was promptly on hand. It is thought the property ignited from the smouldering ruins of the fire.

On Tuesday night some men, who claim that they were engine members of No. 5 "Union," of the Long Island City Fire Department, broke into the house of the "Union" and carried the engine off. Yesterday the case was brought before the Recorder, and all the men arrested who were engaged in taking away the engine.

The complaint against PETER RAUTH and A. SCHREIB, charged with violating the Excise law, was heard by Justice PROVOST, at Whitestone, yesterday. Both parties sold beer on Sunday last, and have never applied for licenses. These are the first complaints under the late system.

The congregation of Rev. A. B. SMART's Methodist Church, Whitestone, propose to erect a new house of worship. The building will be 75 deep, with a frontage of 50 feet. The tower will be 11 feet square, and built in the Gothic style.

A connection with the Long Island Railroad at Winfield has been made by the Flushing and North-side Railroad, and the work of forwarding the steel rails at Hunter's Point to Stewart's City was commenced yesterday.

The residents of Huntington are much exercised on account of the establishment of a fish-oil factory in the bay. Two old hulks have been moved into the bay for the purpose.

A number of prominent citizens of Far Rockaway deny that sharks have made their appearance there, and that GEORGE DARLING and F. PIERCE have been killed.

The Mattituck Presbyterian Church was dedicated yesterday. About $4,000 worth of improvements have been added.

STATEN ISLAND.

The trustees of the village of Edgewater held their regular meeting yesterday, which was one of the most quiet since the new Board was formed. Several appropriations were passed. One for a bridge to Bechtel was postponed.

Officer ROMER was in New-York yesterday procuring evidence against a well-known resident, who, it is alleged, hired a girl fourteen years of age, at Castle Garden, and within one week committed an indecent assault on her.

ALEXANDER MCJCHARGA, the Collector appointed by Gen. WARD, the new Treasurer of the village of Edgewater, has given bonds in the sum of $40,000, and will enter upon the duties of his office on the 1st of August.

The holders of over $100,000 of the county bonds have called upon the Committee, and had the same registered as per resolution of the Board of Supervisors.

Mr. BERGH, through his agent, GEORGE BRANDT, had a Mrs. MCCARTHY, of New-Brighton, before Judge KILPATRICK, yesterday, for beating one of her cows in a cruel manner with stones.

The Moravian Church at New-Dorp is undergoing considerable repairs, which shows that the congregation are bound to push forward the interests of their doctrine in the island.

An arsenal and observatory are to be erected on an elevated point near Stapleton.

The horse-railroad of Staten Island will be sold next Tuesday.

NEW-JERSEY.

PATRICK O'NEIL, a fireman on the New-Jersey Railroad, fell from his engine yesterday at the Borrow-street crossing, and was dangerously injured. He struck upon his head, and his feet fell under the moving engine, one of them being entirely cut off. He was removed to the hospital.

A boy named J. L. JEROE, eight years old, son of LEWIS JEROE, living on Morton-street, Newark, while playing upon the bank of the canal, yesterday, fell in and was drowned. The body was recovered a few minutes after the accident, but all attempts at resuscitation failed.

Mary Miller, James Botts, John Haney John Mullaky and Stephen Felter, convicted in the Middlesex County Courts, were yesterday sent to the State Prison. Their terms range from six months to three years.

Two men were thrown from a butcher's wagon at the corner of Springfield-avenue and South Orange-street about 6 o'clock last evening. One of the men, named GOODMAN, was seriously injured.

PETER MCGEE, while wrestling in MALONEY's saloon, Railroad-place, Newark, last evening, was thrown with violence, and coming in contact with the bar had his leg broken.

A light fire occurred in SCRIBNER's varnish factory, No. 523 Railroad-avenue, Newark, about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Damage, about $250.

JOHN WARE has been removed from the "cage" in the Camden County Jail used for condemned criminals, and returned to the cell occupied by him before the trial. The new trial will probably come up in October.

A new locomotive for the New-Jersey Southern Railroad was yesterday turned out of the McKay Locomotive Works, at Jersey City. The engine is especially intended for the short trips to Long Branch and return.

The Turners of Newark, Paterson, Hoboken and Jersey City will meet in Jersey City on the morning of the 5th of August, and go to Williamsburg to take part in the national festival.

Company B, Sixth Regiment, N. J. S. N. G., Col. SCOVILL, has gone into camp at Bearley's Point, below Camden. It will remain in camp ten days.

The Fenian organizations of Jersey City yesterday held their annual picnic at Merseles Grove.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The Secretary of the Navy has ordered that the United States steamers *Yantic*, now at Boston; the *Guard*, at New-York, and the *Pilgrim*, at Philadelphia, be put out of commission. The *Constellation* and *Saratoga*, practice ships, arrived in Cape Cod Bay on the 23d inst., where they would remain for a few days for the purpose of exercising the cadet midshipmen, and then leave for Portland, Me. Midshipman U. A. Osgood, of the third class, on the 21st inst., fell from the mizzen rigging to the deck and sustained an oblique fracture of the thigh-bone. He was transferred to the Naval Hospital at Chelsea, Mass., with orders to report to the Academy on the 1st of October next. Lieut.-Commander Jas. D. Marvin is ordered to report to the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance for special duty. Lieut.-Commander Frederick V. McNair is detached from the Philadelphia Navy-yard, and ordered to the Naval Academy. Master Edward S. Jacob is detached from the Hydrographic office, and ordered to coast survey duty.

PORTLAND, Me., July 27.—The practice-ships *Saratoga* and *Constellation* arrived at this port at 8 o'clock this morning.

[Advertisement.]

"KNOX the Hatter" will put a hat on any man who has a head on his shoulders, but objects to putting heads on people; so don't go to the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street with any such idea in your head, but go there and come away with one of KNOX's Hats on it.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.			
Deutschland	July 29	New-York	Bremen.
St. Laurent	July 29	New-York	Havre.
City of Wash'n	July 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Calabria	July 29	New-York	Liverpool.
England	July 29	New-York	Liverpool.
India	July 29	New-York	Glasgow.
FOR HAVANA, &C.			
Columbia	July 27	New-York	Havana.
City of Mexico	July 27	New-York	V. Cruz.
Rising Star	July 29	New-York	Asp'wall.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *City of Washington*, at 11½ A. M., with a supplementary mail for *double paid* letters only, on Pier No. 45 North River, until 1½ P. M.... For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Deutschland*, at 12 M.... For France, via Brest, by the *St. Laurent*, at 11½ A. M.... For Aspinwall, Panama, and the South Pacific, by the *Rising Star*, at 12 M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship City of Mexico, for Havana and Mexico.—Mrs. Francisco Melasky, child and servant, Jose Tomas Socarras, Francisco Mejasky, Antonio Belanconit Rifos, Francisco S. Coilbart, Joaquin Parets and son, Damaso Peres, Eugene Fortune, A. Rodrigrez y Martines, James T. Green, Santiago M. Zapa, Manuel Socasa, Lewis Quino, Ramon Mina, Manuel Dominquez, Mrs. Florence and sister, Miss Cattina Sanches, Miss Emilo Sanches, Francisco Martines, William P. Osgood, Robert M. McDonald, John Krugler, Francis Browning, Herbert Halsey, Richard Khienardt, Mrs. J. Tomas Socarras.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......4:52 | Sun sets......7:20 | Moon sets..1:15

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...4:00 | Gov. Island..4:49 | Hell Gate..6:11

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......THURSDAY, July 27.

Cleared.

Steam-ship City of Mexico, Sherwood, Havana and Mexico, F. Alexandre; Columbia, Van Sice, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.; Saratoga, Couch, Norfolk, City Point, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; M. Massey, Smith, Philadelphia; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; San Francisco, Reynolds, Hamilton, (Bermuda,) W. H. Webb; Rapidan, Whitehurst, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Mars, Grumley, Philadelphia; Frank, Pierce, Philadelphia; Hatteras, Lawrence, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ship Loch Ness (Br.), Micklejohn, Glasgow, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Harwich (Br.), French, London; E. E. Morgan's Sons; Roycroft (Br.), McCray, Cork or Falmouth, Heney & Parker; R. W. Griffiths, Drummond, Matanzas, Jas. E. Ward & Co.; Gustava, (Ger.), Haase, Gothenberg, Funch, Edye & Co.; Linda, Smith, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham.

Brigs Ben Nevis, (Br.,) Forrest, Sidney, C. B., Hatton, Watson & Co.; Waltham, Haskell, Richmond, Borland, Dearborn & Co.; Morancy, Hill, Boston, Thompson & Hunter; Eliza, (Br.,) Morehouse, Picton, Heney & Parker.

Schrs. Lothair, (Br.,) Flewelling, St. Johns, N. F., P. I. Nevius & Sons; Wanata, Munsell, Mobile, J. D. Hurlbut & Son; Clara Merrick, Hand, Philadelphia, Overton & Hawkins; C. C. Doane, Beverage, Bangor, B. J. Wenberg; Daylight, McFadden, Hallowell, H. P. Brown & Co.; Blackstone, Wickson, Boston, H. W. Jackson & Co.

Sloop Southport, Beebe, New-Haven.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Caledonia, (Br.,) Ovenstone, Glasgow June 12, and Moville, with mdse. and 250 passengers to Henderson Bros. Had westerly winds throughout, and foggy weather since 21st inst.; 23d inst., lat. 45 12, lon. 56 25, exchanged signals with bark Canada West, bound W.; 24th, lat. 43 31, long. 60 00, passed a large steamer to the northward, bound E.; supposed to be the steam-ship Iowa.

Steam-ship Bremen, (N. G.,) Ladewigs, Bremen July 12, and Southampton 15th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelricks & Co.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship George B. Upton, Roberts, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. to Washington & Co.

Ship George Peabody, (of Boston,) Jenkins, Passoeroean, Java, 127 ds., with sugar, &c., to order—vessel to Frederick Baker.

Ship Lizzie Tennell, (of St. John, N. B.,) Mahoney, Liverpool June 2, with mdse. to Samuel Thompson's Nephew & Co. July 5, lat. 46 12, lon. 49 41, spoke brig Esperance, (Fr.,) Laty, from St. Peters, fishing, 12 ds., all well.

Bark Reindeer, (of New-Haven,) Wellington, Barbadoes 14 ds., with sugar and molasses and 2 passengers to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Mayflower, (of New-Haven,) Hodgkiss, Barbadoes 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Professor Schweigaard, (Nor.,) Soang, Gottenburg 60 ds., with iron to Joseph Slagg—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Imperator, (Nor.,) Jensen, Leghorn 55 ds., with marble, rags, &c., to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Wolfville, McBride, of and 9 ds. from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Bark Proteus, Chipman, Bordeaux June 9, with mdse. to Daniel St. Amant—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Bark Midas, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Campbell, Bordeaux June 9, with mdse. to Dutel & Knowlton—vessel to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Argean, (of Providence, R. I.,) Lindsey, Licata May 12, and Gibraltar June 9, with mdse. to order—vessel to master. July 1, lat. 35 40, lon. 40, passed bark Harvester, Boston, for Melbourne.

Bark Brage, (Norw.,) Steen, Cardiff 49 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Brockmann.

Brig Sebal, (Norw.,) Holte, Seville 38 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig D. Trowbridge, (of New-Haven,) Rogers, Barbadoes 21 ds., with molasses to D. Trowbridge & Co. July 24, off Chincoteague, passed bark Florence, Peters, from Humacoa, for New-York.

Schr. Havana, Bannis, Baltimore 9 ds., with coal to New-York Gas-light Co.—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Schr. Kenduskeag, (of Boston,) Wyatt, Jacksonville 9 ds., with lumber to M. A. Wilder, Son & Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. Mary H. Banks, (of Norfolk,) Baker, Ruatan 17 ds., with cedar to C. L. Guilleaume & Co. Had fine weather; been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. winds; left in port schr. Electric, for New-York next day.

Schr. Mathew Kinney, (of Norfolk,) Barter, Daboy Island, Ga., 10 ds., with timber to Henry Reimors.

Schr. H. A. Taber, Boman, Philadelphia, for Wood's Hole.

Schr. Mary J. Mifflin, Wild, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Marietta Smith, Hudson, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. O. M. Marrett, (of Boothbay,) Reed, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Forest Oak, Parker, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. Eurotas, Birdsall, Georgetown, D. C., for New-Haven.

Schr. M. D. Crannier, Horner, Norfolk, Va., with railroad ties to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. J. A. Youmans, Lee, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Sea Flower, Chase, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. Citizen, Ashbury, Elizabethport, for Greenport.

Schr. J. Armstrong, Flynn, Elizabethport, for Bristol.

Schr. Gov. Burton, Ludham, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Monmouth, Reed, Philadelphia, for Portsmouth.

Schr. Frank, Garrison, Philadelphia, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Wave Crest, Davis, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. E. Sinnickson, Wilson, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Chas. W. Hawley, Ryder, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. J. E. Page, Bishop, Port Johnson, for Pawtucket.

Schr. Flyaway, Steelman, Port Johnson, for Pawtucket.

Schr. Mary Miller, Allen, Philadelphia, for New-London.

Schr. Jas. P. Cake, Endicott, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Ruth Hix, Hall, Port Johnson, for New-London.

Schr. Frank and Maria, Jameson, Port Johnson, for Salem.

Schr. S. L. Thompson, Booth, Rondout, for New-Haven.

Schr. M. S. Hathaway, Cole, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. George Savage, Howe, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Minquas, Heany, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Celestia, Wildey, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. James S. Potts, Mason, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Hornet, Daniels, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Edward Wooten, Young, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Niagara, Jones, Elizabethport, for Norwalk.
Schr. Isabella, Rogers, Elizabethport, for Taunton.
Schr. Minerva, Pond, Elizabetport, for New-Haven.
Schr. Edwin, Gress, Elizabethport, for Norwich.
Schr. Atlantic, Cook, Elizabethport, for Taunton.
Schr. L. Blew, Smith, Philadelphia, for Boston.
Schr. Jos. Maxfield, May, Philadelphia, for Salem.
Schr. H. E. Dodge, Kelly, Philadelphia, for Boston.
Schr. Fanchon, Smith, Port Johnson, for Greenwich.
Schr. Alliance, Barton, Port Johnson, for Norwich.
Schr. Sea Dog, Allen, Port Johnson, for Boston.
Schr. Connecticut, Elwell, Port Johnson, for Salem.
Schr. E. Pharo, Sherman, Elizabethport, for Derby.
Schr. Penobscot, Cole, Elizabethport, for Derby.
Schr. H. T. Biggs, Philadelphia, for Boston.
Schr. H. T. Wood, Curlis, Virginia.
Schr. L. H. Hopkins, Predmore, Bridgeport.
Schr. John W. Bell, Hawk, Providence.
Schr. S. T. Goodwin, Walter, Stamford.
Schr. Kate S. Hoyt, Hoyt, New-Haven.
Schr. W. B. Rowe, Rowe, New-Bedford.
Schr. N. H. Skinner, Cook, Taunton.
Schr. S. Jefferson, Bloxson, Stamford.
Schr. Orlando Smith, Ferris, Portchester.
Schr. Hope, Hill, Walton, U. S.
Schr. Excel, Ludlam, Virginia.
Schr. Modesty, Weaver, Alexandria.
Schr. E. Washington, Merrick, Maryland.
Schr. O. Curtis, Curtis, Virginia.
Schr. J. W. Morris, Beers, Virginia.
Schr. A. Jennings, Cavalier, Virginia.
Schr. J. H. Rapp, Cole, Virginia.
Schr. R. A. Johnson, Johnson, Virginia.
Schr. H. E. Predmore, Martin, Virginia.
Schr. Hepsibar, Crier, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Flora King, Hall, Rondout, for Boston.

WIND—Sunset, light S. W.; clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships City of Mexico, for Vera Cruz, via Havana; Columbia, for Havana; San Francisco, for Bermuda; Rapidan, for Savannah; Albemarle, for Norfolk, &c.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 27.—Arr. steamer Glaucus, from Singapore; barks A. L. Taylor, from Algoa Bay; Kate Williams, from Fayal; brig Robin, from Elizabethport; schr. Belle, from Mayaguez.

Arr. this P. M.—Ship Kendrick, Fish, from Liverpool; barks Clara Louise, from London; Zingarella, from Goree; brigs Hattie, from Guanico; Milwaukie, from Port Johnson.

Below—Bark Acaccia, from Ponce P. R.

The ship Argonaut, from Singapore, has been ordered to New-York, and has proceeded.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., July 27.—Passed out, barks Inventa, for Hull; Templar, for River Platte; brig Potomac, for Demerara; schr. Eagle Wing, for Pernambuco.

Sld., bark Northwood, for Baltimore; brig Palmer, for New-York.

Passed Out—Ship West Derby, for Boston; bark Monitor, brig Wm. Nash, and schr. Peerless, for the West Indies; bark Agnes and brig Frances Jane, from Richmond, for Rio.

Sld., brig Gambia, for Baltimore.

LEWES, Del., July 27.—Arr. ship Arcturus, from Havre; brig Alexander Nichols, from Porto Rico, for orders.

Schr. Manning, reported ashore, was hauled off yesterday.

Sld. steamer Havana, for New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 27.—Cld. steam-ship Hermann Livingston, for New-York, and schr. May Morn, for Jacksonville, to load for Hoboken.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 27.—Sld. steam-ship Virginia, for Philadelphia.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., July 26.—Arr. schrs. James A. Crooker, from Jacksonville 10 ds., for Boston; George A. Pierce, from New-York, for Salem; John Stockton, from Philadelphia, for Salisbury.

Sld. all before reported, except the above arrivals, and schrs. Leader, Bilavo, Sarah, Clarissa, Allen and Dwight Davidson. Wind southerly; blowing heavy; overcast.

July 27, A. M.—Arr. and sld. steam collier Leopard, from Boston, for Philadelphia.

Sld. schrs. Leader, Sarah, John Stockham, James A. Crooker and George A. Pierce. 7 A. M.—Wind southerly and clear.

Spoken.

July 25, lat. 42 13, lon. 65, bark Henry Faulkner, from Cadiz, for Boston, 49 ds. out.

July 22, lat. 44 23, lon. 51 22, schr. Caroline, (of Marblehead,) fishing.

July 25, 35 miles S. E. of Barnegat, schr. Billow, from Philadelphia, for Newburyport; J. H. Miller, Georgetown, D. C., for Salem; Mary E. Graham, Jacksonville, for Boston; Edmund Kidder, Baltimore, for Boston; H. B. McCauley, for —, by pilot-boat Edmund Driggs, No. 7.

July 18, in Crooked Island Channel, brig Stromness, (Br.,) from Gonaives, for Boston.

No date, lat. 27 12, lon. 67 35, spoke schr. Julia A. Decker, bound S.

July 4, lat. 26, lon. 37 45, passed a large iron buoy, painted red, with white top, marked No. 2.

Miscellaneous.

NORFOLK, Va., July 27.—The brig Muscavado, heretofore reported ashore on Body Island, has gone to pieces. The cargo is a total loss.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LONDON, July 27.—The National line steamer Italy, Capt. Webster, from New-York July 15, touched at Queenstown yesterday, and proceeded for Liverpool.

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION-SQUARE.

ENGLISH AND FARINA COLOGNE, FINE SOAPS AND EXTRACTS.

THE CRYPTOCHYLON

(OR CONGEALED WOOD)

ICE PITCHERS.

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION-SQUARE.

ASTOUNDING RING FRAUDS!

STARTLING EXPOSURES!

CONNOLLY'S SECRET ACCOUNTS.

NEW-YORK TIMES EXTRA.

SATURDAY, JULY 29.

GERMAN AND ENGLISH EDITION.

The NEW-YORK TIMES will publish on SATURDAY NEXT a triple sheet, containing a comprehensive résumé of all the facts and figures published in that journal in exposing the astounding operations of HALL, CONNOLLY & Co. in connection with the contracts for City and County work. The articles will be printed in the English and German languages, and will be accompanied by analytical tables and plain explanations. A large extra edition will be published. Newsmen can send in their orders at once, and for any number of copies.

RUPTURE

CURED by Dr. Sherman's Patent Appliance and Rupture Curative, without the injury experienced from the use of trusses. Pamphlets illustrating bad cases of rupture before and after cure, with other information of interest to the Ruptured, mailed on receipt of ten cents. Address DR. J. A. SHERMAN, No. 697 Broadway, New-York.

TIE SILKS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

NECK DRESSINGS

will find a great variety in our stock which are adapted to the present season, and we shall be constantly receiving the latest products of the best foreign weavers, designed with special reference to the requirements of this market.

JOHN M. DAVIES & CO.,

Importers and Mfrs. of Men's Furnishing Goods,

Nos. 384 and 386 Broadway, New-York